Nippon Will Be the Cradle Of a New Civilization

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon's Unity Means The Victory of Asia

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New Cabinet Shift Strengthens Japan's All-Out War Structure

In News Spotlight

Eden Most Likely as Next Premier As Churchill Is Too Old for Post

Domei

LISBON, April 19.—Due to the serious crisis the British Empire is now facing and also to the fact that Prime Minister Winston Churchill is already 69 years old, the question of selecting his successor is already being discussed in England.

However, there is no one who is regarded able and qualified as the present Premier. To date, Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden is the most powerful candidate as succeeding Prime Minister.

As regards the popularity of Eden, the News Chronicle said as follows in its issue of April 16.

"For four years since 1939, the Gallup poll has been questioning who would be the successor to the British Prime Minister and up to the present nine polls answered that Anthony Eden would be the strongest candidate.

"The first first poll was held when the German forces commenced their advance toward Prague. At that time, Eden obtained 38 per cent of votes as the candidate to succeed Neville Chamberlain, while Winston Churchill and Lord Halifax obtained only 7 per cent each, although at that time Eden was already out of the Chamberlain Cabinet almost one year.

"Then in the poll held in the latter part of March, 1940, Eden obtained 28 per cent of votes, while Churchill, 25 per cent. In the poll held in April 1942, the votes for Eden fell to 14 per cent due to the challenge by Sir Stafford Cripps. But recently Sir Stafford lost his popularity and Eden is the most popular man as the possible candidate for the next Premiership of Britain."

Press Comments

Wednesday, April 21
ASAHI—Cabinet Reshuffle
TOKYO SHIMBUN—German-Turkish Trade Pact

Cabinet Reshuffle

ASAHI—A major reconstruction of the Cabinet has been carried out, in a manner that may be likened to a landing in the face of enemy fire. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo himself has taken over the post of Education Minister to be held concurrently. Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu has been made Foreign Minister, Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Minister without Portfolio, Home Minister, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki Agriculture and Forestry Minister, Tadao Oasa Minister without Portfolio and Eiji Amau President of the Board of Information. In regard to these changes there must be circumstances peculiar to each case but we do not see the need of discussing them here. We only hope that the reshuffle will achieve its aim of renewed strength for the Cabinet.

It had been anticipated that a Cabinet reconstruction would take place but it was enforced quite suddenly, so that both the people at home and foreign nations must have been taken by surprise. We must realize the emergency nature of the times and properly appreciate the titanic efforts being made by the Prime Minister to meet them.

We refrain from dwelling on particulars. It is hoped that the expressed intentions of the Prime Minister in regard to the reconstruction be sincerely accepted and positive support given to the policy embodied in the reshuffle. The importance of the Home and Agriculture and Forestry portfolios for internal administration is obvious. The Education post is no less important and can perhaps be better fulfilled by the Prime Minister acting concurrently. Above all, in view of the complex and delicate nature of wartime foreign relations and the enemy's diplomatic plots, the urgency of the nation's diplomatic front is clear. In this sense the appointment of the skilled and veteran Ambassador Shigemitsu is expected to yield results.

At any rate, the Tojo Cabinet has been rejuvenated. A major reconstruction, regarded as the most difficult of political undertakings, has been carried out neatly and with dispatch. We earnestly hope that preparations both material and moral would be expedited with fresh vigor for the final victory.

German-Turkish Trade Pact

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The new commercial agreement between Germany and Turkey for the conclusion of which negotiations had been conducted at Ankara since March 23 was duly signed on April 18, according to the announcement made by both delegates. The old agreement, concluded on October 9, 1941 expired at the end of March this year, so that a new pact was necessary. It is of deep significance that it was amicably concluded on the basis of the old agreement aimed at strengthening the economic ties between the two countries by means of barter. It is especially significant that the new agreement is to endure indefinitely until notice is given by either of the contracting parties for discontinuing it.

It is quite clear that Turkey is placed in a most delicate position amid the World War. The diplomatic strategies of various Powers centering on Turkey have lately been much intensified with the development of the war and every move of Turkey is being watched closely by other Powers. Anglo-American maneuvers, in particular, have become quite undisguised of late. There is every reason to watch the Anglo-American machinations to rope in Turkey along with West Asia, Iran, Iraq and Syria. These have become quite glaring with the Adana conference as a turning point. The endeavors of General Sir Henry M. Wilson, commander of the British Forces in West Asia, to influence the Turkish Army through his visit to Ankara and the West Asia and Mediterranean Anglo-American maneuvers all require vigilance.

It is easy to imagine that this tendency will grow brisk with the development of the Tunisian campaign and the approach of the Axis summer offensive on the Eastern Front. The attitude of Turkey assumes added importance when it is considered that the Anglo-American aim has advanced a step from the mere formation of a West Asian bulwark against the Axis to that of making West Asia their counter-offensive base.

The foreign policy of Turkey is traditionally that of independence through neutrality and there can be no doubt that this neutrality will be maintained by that country. President Ismet Inonu has declared that Turkey will adhere strictly to its policy of neutrality even after the conclusion of the new pact with Germany. But it must be remembered at the same time that Turkey is firmly repelling the crafty and intense operations of the United States and Britain to influence it toward their side and is endeavoring to strengthen economic ties with the Axis.

This, taken in conjunction with the fact that the recent trend of internal politics in Turkey is that of totalitarianism through anti-Semitism, impresses us with the importance of the new trade pact. We expect much from it, regarding it as a German diplomatic victory. We hope that Turkey will remain in perfect understanding of the Axis intentions and strive to strengthen its ties with Germany and Italy more than ever.

Moving to Moscow

Domei

KUIBISHEV, April 20.—Although the office of the military attache of the Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union was moved to Kuibishev since 1940, it has now been decided to return to Moscow and accordingly arrangements have been completed with the Soviet authorities.

However, the Japanese Embassy has not yet received any formal notice from the Soviet Government concerning its return to Moscow, but it is observed that the Japanese Embassy together with other diplomatic corps will return to Moscow sometime this summer.

New Bridge for Java

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 20.—Further facilitating traffic in Java, a new bridge has been completed across the River Sadano in the western part of the island.

The new bridge, which is named Tangerang Bridge, formally will be opened for traffic tomorrow.

The old Tangerang Bridge, which is located at a point 20 kilometers west of Djakarta, was destroyed completely by the retreating Dutch-Indian troops on the night of March 2, 1942, has been under reconstruction by the Japanese Military Administration since August, last year.

East Asia Nations Hail New Changes In Japanese Cabinet

Domei

HSINKING, April 21.—The consolidation of the Tojo Cabinet, through the announced reshuffle of its personnel, has been favorably received here in Manchoukuo.

Both the Manchoukuoan Government and people rightly interpret that the present reorganization of the Tojo Cabinet will further strengthen Japan's determination for the achievement of the War of Greater East Asia. As for Manchoukuo, it is emphasized, she is firmly determined to vigorously push on its fixed national policies of rigidly defending the northern border and of assisting Japan financially.

Particularly well received here is the news that Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, has been appointed the new Foreign Minister, and Eiji Amau, the new President of the Board of Information. Political observers here confidently believe that these two men, well posted on Western affairs through their long diplomatic careers, will play great and important roles in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In a nutshell, Manchoukuo's solid determination is as ever to fully and closely cooperate with Japan toward bringing about eternal peace in this part of the world.

Vigorous Policy Seen

Domei

NANKING, April 21.—Much expectation is placed by local circles on the future policy to be executed by the strengthened Japanese Cabinet.

The recent cabinet reshuffle will be followed by the prosecution of the war with stronger political measures, these quarters observe.

Meanwhile, local observers place special expectations on Japan's future policy toward China in view of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's deep understanding of the situation here.

They further opine that the appointment of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo as concurrent Education Minister will prove a significant step in the strengthening of the domestic structure of both Japan

(Continued on Page 2)

Shonan Indian Students Given Scholarship Fund

Domei

SHONAN, April 20.—Scholarship funds have been established by the Japanese Administration in Shonan for unfortunate young Indians desirous of learning the languages of the Axis nations, but whose family fortunes have suffered reverses on account of the war.

In this connection, the Public Health Department of the Shonan Special Municipality has requested the Shonan branch of the India Independence League to make investigations of those desiring to study the Japanese, German or Italian languages and deserving of the scholarship funds.

The amount of the fund granted to each individual will be determined after approval of the regulations by the parents or guardians.

The Indians in Shonan are already expressing their appreciation and gratitude for the action taken by the Japanese.

U.S. Aid for Saudi Arabia

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 19.—The Lease-Lend Act has also been applied to Saudi Arabia, President Franklin Roosevelt announced today, according to Washington reports.

In the announcement, the President said that Saudi Arabia is an important area, for the defense of the United States, and that the application of the Lease-Lend Act to that country was therefore quite natural.

New Faces in Tojo Cabinet

Left to Right: (Top Row) Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Home Minister Lieut.-General Kisaburo Ando and Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, who has concurrently assumed the post of Education Minister. (Lower Row) Agriculture and Forestry Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, State Minister Without Portfolio Tadao Oasa and President of the Board of Information Eiji Amau.

U.S. Out to Snatch British Territories

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 20.—The annexation of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Scotland, Wales and other British territories by the United States was foretold by Robert MacCormick of the Chicago Tribune, according to Chicago reports. "In the future, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Scotland, Wales and other territories of the British Empire will be included in the United States just as North Dakota and other States are," said the publisher of the Chicago paper. "We are not concerned whether the British Empire will be broken up or not, but the United States which now consists of 48 States will see an addition of a few more States in the future."

Japan-F.I.C. Relations Showing Good Prospect

Domei

HANOI, April 19.—The Japanese and French Indo-Chinese relations, which have become markedly intimate as a result of various successive agreements concluded between the two countries since the beginning of this year, are expected to witness further promotion in the future.

As a matter of fact, ever since the return here the other day of Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries have already been put on the right track. For instance, it is earnestly desired that through the effective use of the new economic agreement signed on March 4, French Indo-China should speedily develop its markets in China, the Southern Regions and elsewhere.

With regard to the domestic production, a steady increase is expected to be made, while efforts will also be directed toward the promotion of various enterprises as well as the light industry in close collaboration with the Japanese.

In addition to these, preparations are now being made for the enhancement of Japanese culture and also for the exchange of Japanese and French Indo-Chinese culture.

In this connection, it is pointed out that for all these purposes, the personnel of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in French Indo-China has been greatly strengthened of late.

BRIEF SKETCH OF CAREERS

Brief careers of the four new Ministers and the President of the Board of Information follow:

FOREIGN MINISTER MAMORU SHIGEMITSU

Mr. Shigemitsu, who was appointed Foreign Minister succeeding Masayuki Tani, played a prominent role in the execution of Japan's new China policy as Japanese Ambassador to Nanking. He has been regarded as a prospective Foreign Minister ever since 1938, when he was appointed Ambassador to London.

Mr. Shigemitsu entered the foreign service immediately after his graduation from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1911. After serving as Consul at Warsaw, chief of the First and Second Section of the Treaty Bureau of the Foreign Office, First Secretary at the Legation in China, Counselor for the Japanese Embassy in Berlin and Consul-General at Shanghai, Mr. Shigemitsu was appointed Minister to China in 1931. While in the last-mentioned post, he lost one of his legs in a bomb incident that occurred on April 29, 1932.

He was made Foreign Vice-Minister in 1933 and was appointed Ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1936. He held the post of the Ambassador to London from September, 1938, to December, 1941, when Japan declared war on America and Britain. Immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he was appointed Ambassador to Nanking, which post he has held up to the present.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY MINISTER TATSUNOSUKE YAMAZAKI

Mr. Yamazaki graduated from the Kyoto Imperial University in 1906 and immediately entered the civil service. He held various posts in the Government-General of Taiwan and the Education Ministry before he was appointed Agriculture and Forestry Minister of the Okada Cabinet in 1934. He was Agriculture and Forestry Minister and concurrently Communications Minister of the Hayashi Cabinet in 1937.

He has been elected six times as a member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Yamazaki has also made a great contribution to the strengthening of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council.

HOME MINISTER KISABURO ANDO

After his graduation from the Military Academy in 1900, Lieutenant-General Ando held various important military posts before he retired from active service in 1934. He was made vice-president of the Hsinminhui in North China in November, 1939, and was appointed Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in October 1941. In June, 1942, he was appointed State Minister without Port-

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Refugee Relief Meeting Begun in Bermuda by Foe

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 19.—The Refugee Relief Conference, one of three proposed by the United States, opened at Bermuda today, according to reports from Hamilton, Bermuda.

To the Refugee Relief Conference, the following three important questions were submitted.

1. Relief of several thousand Jewish refugees from Europe.
2. Relief of Spanish Bolsheviks detained in France.
3. Relief of French refugees in Spain who desire to migrate to East Africa.

The British Government dispatched a representative to the conference only as a formality, and he is reported to have been instructed by his Government to reach an understanding with American representatives, without argument.

On the other hand, the United States representatives have already prepared concrete proposals to be immediately applied for the relief of various refugees.

German Community Here Fetes Hitler's Birthday

In celebration of the 54th birthday of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, 800 Germans living around Tokyo and Yokohama gathered at the auditorium of Sangyo Kumiai in Marunouchi at 4 p.m. on Tuesday for the felicitation program given under the auspices of the National Socialist Party.

The German Ambassador to Tokyo H. G. Stahmer and Mrs. Stahmer were present as well as many other members of the National Socialist Party.

The Fuehrer's bust was placed in the center of the platform and the German flag was carried into the hall to the regular German salute by all those present.

The members of the Hitler Jugend Corps then appeared with their standard followed by the Girl Jugend with baskets of flowers to offer before the Fuehrer's bust.

Shigemitsu Given Foreign Post---Amau Heads Board of Information---Ceremony Of Investiture Held Tuesday at Palace

An epochal step to further strengthen its wartime diplomacy, to consolidate the domestic structure and to realize smoother functioning of its information set-up, was undertaken by the Imperial Japanese Government in its reshuffle of the Tojo Cabinet roster, yesterday evening. From the repercussions available from various sections of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the change was unanimously hailed and great expectations were voiced in the future policy of this leader nation.

State Ministers Invested

The formal investiture of the new Cabinet Ministers, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki and State Minister Without Portfolio Tadao Oasa was conducted by His Majesty the Emperor at 10:30 p.m., Tuesday, at the Phoenix Hall in the Imperial Palace, with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in attendance. The investiture of Prime Minister Tojo as concurrent Education Minister was also held simultaneously.

Structure Strengthened

The latest partial reshuffle of the Tojo Cabinet is primarily to further strengthen the national structure by aligning the Cabinet with the new decisive stage of the War of Greater East Asia, it is understood.

In this connection, local observers are of the opinion that by virtue of the new Cabinet changes, the relationship between the Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council will be made still closer, inasmuch as two prominent leaders of the same Council, Mr. Yamazaki and Mr. Oasa, have been appointed respectively as Agriculture and Forestry Minister and State Minister Without Portfolio. The strengthening of the relations between the Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council will contribute much to the further consolidation of the domestic political structure, these observers opine.

It is learned in this connection that in view of the prime importance of educational administration at this juncture, a regular Education Minister will shortly be appointed.

'No Thought of Peace,' Says Wilhelmstrasse

Domei

BERLIN, April 20.—Germany is not giving any thought to peace at present but is proceeding resolutely for a victory that has no room for compromise, declared the German Foreign Office today. This statement was made because Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Gomez Jordana recently stated that Spain was prepared to mediate for peace, and also because Britain is circulating a report to the effect that the declaration of the Spanish Foreign Minister was none other than Germany's attempt to sound the trend for peace. Therefore, the declaration by the Wilhelmstrasse is the formal refutation of such British propaganda.

ATLANTIC SEES BIG SEA FIGHT

U-Boats Attack Large Enemy Convoy--Reich Fliers Smash Soviets

Yomiuri-Hochi

LISBON, April 20.—Again a large group of anti-Axis transports was caught by German submarines in the Atlantic and suffered continued attack for four days, the British Air Minister revealed today, according to London reports.

"British air forces mobilized their entire patrol planes in fighting the German submarines," "the announcement added, and a great sea and air battle is now being fought but details of its progress are yet unknown."

Soviet Thrust Checked

Domei

BERLIN, April 20.—German planes are reported active on all war fronts.

The Fuehrer's headquarters at noon, Tuesday, announced that powerful formations of the German air force frustrated a Red Army

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New Uniform for U.S. Army

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 19.—Since the new uniform recently adopted by the United States army is green on the outside and a white lining, it is rumored that the American army authorities are planning to open a second front in North Europe, it is reported from New York.

The new uniform is worn with the green side out ordinarily but when necessary can be reversed with the white worn outside. Both sides are water-proofed.

Spellman in Morocco

Domei

LISBON, April 19.—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, President Roosevelt's special envoy, reached Morocco by air from Cairo today and he is expected to remain there for several days to inspect American troops, it is reported.

PREMIER OF NORWAY SEES FUEHRER ON WAR MISSION

Domei

BERLIN, April 20.—Norwegian Premier Colonel Vidkun Quisling called on Chancellor Adolf Hitler yesterday at the Fuehrer's Headquarters and conferred for several hours on the Axis policies as regards the present stage of the war.

Incidentally, Norwegian volunteer troops are already playing important roles in the Eastern Front.

In the interview with the Fuehrer, the Norwegian Premier is reported to have promised to continue resistance not only against the threat of Bolshevism but also against the Anglo-Saxon plutocracy. After the conference, the Fuehrer gave a dinner in honor of the visiting Norwegian Premier.

Meanwhile, concerning the visit of Premier Quisling, the Fuehrer's Headquarters issued the following statement today.

"The Fuehrer received Norwegian Premier Colonel Vidkun Quisling at the Fuehrer's Headquarters on April 19, and in the conference conducted for several hours in the spirit of mutual confidence, the Fuehrer and the Norwegian Premier freely discussed various problems concerning the present war of emancipating Europe.

"As the result of the conference, an agreement was reached on all subjects discussed. Both leaders, furthermore, expressed their firm determination to continue fighting for the protection of European civilization, for the liberty and independence of all peoples of Europe, and for the attainment of the common objectives of the German race.

"This fighting will be continued with utmost efforts until the final victory is assured by removing entirely the Bolshevik menace and the threat of plutocracy."

PRICE BOOSTED FOR 1943 RICE

Producers and Consumers Both Affected In Official Statement

A raise in the price of rice of the 1943 yield was announced on Tuesday by the Board of Information.

According to the new rates, the producers' price has been fixed at ¥62.50 per koku, an increase of ¥13.50, while the selling price, at which the consumers will buy rice, has been raised to ¥46, an increase of ¥3.

The announcement of the Board of Information follows:

"In view of the development of the various circumstances, the Government recently determined the urgent commodity price policy. In accordance with this decision, the authorities fixed concrete enforcement measures on the basis of which, the Government has decided upon the official price policy of rice of the year 1943 harvest, so as to cope with the changed situation. Details are as follows:

"1. With regard to the actual Government purchasing price of rice of the 1943 year yield, the authorities have given consideration to the cost of production, general commodity prices and other economic circumstances, and fixed the official purchasing price at ¥62.50 per koku.

"2. On the basis of the foregoing decision, the Government standard purchasing price of rice of the 1943 year yield will be raised by ¥3 per koku, fixing the price at ¥47, and simultaneously the Government will give, besides the present encouragement money (¥5 per koku), the new compensation money of ¥10.50 per koku to the rice except to that for the producers' own holding.

"3. In reference to the Government standard selling price of rice on the basis of the foregoing policy, the authorities have given consideration to the private household expenses, general commodity prices, and various other economic circumstances, so that there should be no impediment to the economic livelihood of the nation while not affecting the general commodity prices. Accordingly the Government standard selling price will be raised by ¥3 per koku, and fixed at ¥46.

"In parallel with the foregoing change of the price of rice, the Government has also decided upon the following policy:

"1. Any further raising of the Government purchasing price of rice should not be considered except in some special case in the future.

"2. The increased income of farmers through the raising of the actual Government purchasing price of rice should be caused as far as possible to be saved under official guidance.

"3. There should be no increase of pay for labor or of any other allowances along with this raising of the price of rice. The authorities will take appropriate measures to prevent the economic situation from being unfavorably affected thereby in any way.

"Thus, the Government has strengthened the self-sufficiency structure of the major foodstuff. While seeking to largely contribute to the production increase of rice, the Government has decided upon the new rice price policy with the determination of shouldering the large financial burden in accordance with the low commodity price policy.

"In Chosen and Taiwan, too, in response to the foregoing official measure, studies are now being made to fix a concrete rice price policy to cope with the new rice situation.

"In these circumstances, the rice producers in general are expected to devote themselves to the production increase of rice and to willingly offer their yield to the Government. Therefore, the whole nation, standing in the position of consumers, should fundamentally understand their wartime living and should make endeavor to give facilities by way of extending their cooperation to the policy of the Government."

Doctorate Given Hero

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine was posthumously conferred yesterday upon the late Captain Setsuo Isozaki by Imperial University of Tokyo, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi this morning.
Isozaki by the Imperial University of Tokyo, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi this morning.

Coinciding with the formal notice of the death of Captain Isozaki at an undisclosed field-hospital, his thesis was unanimously approved by the members of the Professorial Board on April 19.

Roosevelt in Mexico City

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 20.—President Franklin Roosevelt has arrived in Mexico City by special train to confer with President General Manuel Avila Camacho. The two Presidents are scheduled to broadcast their addresses this evening.

Hsu Liang Regrets Leaving Japan—Did Great Work as Nanking Envoy

Hsu Liang, former Ambassador of the National Government of China to Japan, gazed with retrospective thoughtfulness at the fluttering petals of the cherry blossoms wafted by the spring breeze in the Chinese Embassy grounds when interviewed by a Domei correspondent recently, previous to his departure for home.

Since Ambassador Hsu's assignment to the Tokyo post in November 1941, replacing Chu Min-yi, the National Government's first Ambassador to Japan, the duties of the Chinese Ambassador have increased. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia called for the strengthening of the National Government's own position, and in connection with the economic stabilization of China the visit last May of Finance Minister Chou Fu-hai and his party resulted in the loan of ¥200,000,000 to the National Government. Then followed the recognition of the Nanking Government by Thailand. Also it must not be forgotten that behind the Japan-China pledge to share all joys and tribulations together, which was drawn up close on the wake of the felicitation mission by Special Envoys Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita and Ryutaro Nagai, lies the indefatigable efforts of Ambassador Hsu Liang.

"I was enabled to do all these things because I like Japan." Ambassador Hsu uttered these words without the least sign of boastful satisfaction but in frank simplicity as he recalled his past strenuous efforts.

However, in lauding the distinguished service of Ambassador Hsu undoubtedly greatest credit should be given to the historic declaration of the National Government to join in the struggle for the liberation of East Asia. Many were the trips made by Ambassador Hsu between Tokyo and Nanking last autumn so that perfect understanding could be had between the two nations.

Seemingly reluctant to leave Tokyo, Ambassador Hsu commented, "At my request to President Wang Ching-wei, Ambassador Tsai Pei will replace me. I shall return to Peking and spend my days with my aged parents. I find it hard to leave your country, but my second son Kyo-hsien, attending Tokyo Imperial University, still remains here, and with the coming of my daughter Kuo-ching, who is at present majoring in history at the Peking Women's University, I shall feel that I am still with you."

AXIS IS STRONG, WARNS CRIPPS

'War Outlook Gloomy,' He Tells Britishers In Speech at Bristol

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 20.—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Aircraft Production Minister, expressed a very pessimistic view of the present war situation in his speech delivered at Bristol last Sunday, according to a report reaching here from the same city.

"The fighting strength of the Axis Powers has not been weakened yet and their morale is yet very high." Sir Stafford declared. "Until we win the final victory, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union will have to go through many a hardship for a long period.

"The British navy is doing its best to remove the German submarine menace, but it is still a serious danger for the war efforts of the anti-Axis camp.

"Air-raids on Europe by British planes though purported to lessen the burden of the Soviets, are evidently resulting in serious losses in numerous machines and airmen.

"The future outlook of the Tunisian war situation appears to be extremely gloomy. Then in East Asia, too, the anti-Axis armies have not yet succeeded in gaining perfect contact with Chungking and other Allied countries."

Boasts of Production

Domei

LISBON, April 20.—Minister of British Airplane Production, Sir Stafford Cripps, boasted of the increased production of airplanes in England at London today, according to London reports.

"The production of planes in England from the beginning of the year to the end of March showed an increase of 55 per cent as compared with the same period during the previous year," he said. "Particularly, the production of bombers showed an increase of about 3.5 times. The airplane manufacturing industry is now the greatest in England with the factories producing airplane parts numbering more than 15,000.

"For the production of one plane, about 70,000 component parts are required, and these parts have to be perfectly manufactured, or else the increased production of planes is rendered difficult. Thus, British plane designers and skilled workers are giving their constant efforts to their tasks. Women skilled workers total about 40 per cent of the entire labor employed in the industry.

"Then England is closely cooperating with the Dominions and the United States concerning the production of planes, and opinions are being exchanged with those countries as regards new designs and so forth. Canada is supplying many planes to England, the United States in sending motors and propellers."

Nippon Namesakes Popular in Celebes

Proud of giving their children Japanese names, the native inhabitants of Celebes, in increasingly large numbers, are asking the Japanese inspecting the regions to act as godfathers to their offsprings in selecting a Japanese name, according to reports from Macassar to Mainichi. A certain Navy Administrator and his party, while on a trip to Central Celebes hinterland were asked by a couple to choose a Japanese name for their child. In the Minahassa district of northern Celebes, the parents patiently await the arrival of some Japanese to select a name for their new born babes.

East Asia Nations Hail New Changes In Japanese Cabinet

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and China which are forging ahead to attain a common objective and will also exert no mean influence on the Chinese populace.

Hailed in N. China

Domei

PEKING, April 21.—Official quarters in North China expressed the following view with respect to the appointment of Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, as the new Foreign Minister of Japan.

"Mr. Shigemitsu, who has held the post of Japanese Ambassador to China for many years, has been active regarding various important questions pertaining to Japan and China, especially so in the matter of the joint declaration accompanying the National Government's participation in the War of Greater East Asia. He has contributed immensely toward the construction of New China. Therefore, the new Foreign Minister, who possesses a profound understanding of China, seems to be the most appropriate person for the strengthening of the policy for development of North China as a military supply base for the consummation of the war."

Is Significant, Says Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, April 21.—The reshuffle of the Tojo Cabinet is regarded by local circles as having laid the foundation for establishing an impregnable domestic position in Japan as well as for its new military and political programs.

These circles opine that the development of Japan's new policy to be pushed by the reorganized Cabinet, will spell a turning point for the current World War.

A new Japanese diplomacy will be executed on a grand scale by the newly appointed Foreign Minister, Mamoru Shigemitsu, who is well versed in the situation in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as well as in Europe and America, these circles further observe.

Radio 'Singing Towers' in Great Demand—Macassar Station Plans to Erect More

Domei

MACASSAR, April 19.—In view of the fact that radio has now become a source of popular entertainment to the inhabitants of the Celebes, the Macassar Broadcasting Station is now speedily constructing 30 more radio "singing towers" at various places throughout the island.

There are at present 23 "singing towers" in the Celebes and from morning till night, the native people, young and old, gather together around them to listen to delightful music and a varied program of entertainment.

Children in the evening gather around these towers and eagerly listen to famous Japanese fairy tales such as Momotaro, Kaguyahime and others as well as to popular Japanese songs. They are also being taught simple Japanese conversation through radio.

From 7:30 p.m., a lecture on the Japanese language and a lecture on sanitation are daily given to the local inhabitants.

CHINA'S GAINS GLADDEN WEN

Judicial Yuan Head Urges People to Strengthen Nation

An appeal for absolute and mutual faith between the people of China and Japan was made by 77-year-old Wen Tsung-yao, President of the Judicial Yuan, in a special article to Central Press Service.

"All my life I have made it a rule to be frank in my opinions," Mr. Wen declared. "Within three years' time, great strides have been realized by the National Government. This is a fact. But there still remain a number of things which we should make utmost endeavors to accomplish.

"There is an old Chinese proverb, 'the people are the roots of the nation.' The mere strengthening of the Government is not enough. The strengthening of the people is the prerequisite to the establishment of a powerful nation."

Turning to the question of China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia, Mr. Wen asserted that her participation was inevitable. "Through China's participation," he stated, "the country's position has been greatly elevated. Only through the unified endeavor of the people can China's rehabilitation be realized and the defense of East Asia accomplished.

"Japan has established an invulnerable position through her continuous, glorious victories, and the Axis countries in Europe have a firm hold on the key to final victory."

Turning to Sino-Japanese problems, Mr. Wen re-emphasized that absolute faith between the two peoples is the prerequisite to true Sino-Japanese friendship. All feelings of suspicion and contempt he said should be completely discarded from the minds of both peoples.

He went on to assert that the historical personage whom he most respects and esteems is the great Emperor Meiji who repulsed foreign pressure, and laid the fundation for the position Japan holds to-day.

Referring to the marked changes which have taken place in the Chinese capital during the past few years, Mr. Wen stated that he had spent the past five years in Nanking. During these first two or three years, he said that whenever he ventured out of his residence he saw nothing but dilapidated walls, crumbling bricks and a continuous flow of hunger-stricken refugees. Since the return of the National Government to the capital, however, he declared the outer appearance of the city has undergone vast changes.

"These changes in outer appearance of the city," he asserted "signify the changes which have taken place in the National Government itself, and at the same time they signify and represent a picture of peace and prosperity."

More Labor for Macassar

Domei

MACASSAR, April 20.—Thirty carpenters and 30 masons today graduated from the Macassar Vocational Training Institute.

The 30 carpenters showed great joy over the fact that they will be able to cooperate with Japan in the current war by constructing wooden vessels.

The number of graduates from the institute now total 90.

For One Week, April 22nd–28th

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Cambodia King Vows Allegiance to Petain

Domei

VICHY, April 20.—The King of Cambodia Norodom Sihanouk pledged anew his loyalty to Marshal Philippe Petain, Chief of State of the French Government, according to official dispatches from Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux of French Indo-China. The Cambodian ruler's vow of allegiance is to the following effect: "The King of Cambodia expresses deep gratitude for the ardent support given at all times to Cambodia by Marshal Philippe Petain. The State of Cambodia, for the sake of further development of the nation, will follow a policy of closer cooperation with the French Government."

Atlantic Sees Big Sea Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

offensive south of Novorossisk. Off the coast of West Caucasus, German bombers sank one Soviet speed-boat and also inflicted heavy damages upon three other Soviet vessels. It is stated that during the period from April 16 to 19, the Soviet army lost 178 planes, 22 of which were downed by the Finnish fighting units. During this period the Axis side sustained the loss of 11 machines.

Last Sunday night, 28 British bombers attempted to attack the northwestern part of Germany when the Germans shot down four of them. Meanwhile, German mine-sweepers, now engaged in operations in the English Channel, shot down one enemy plane.

Axis Artillery Active

Domei

ROME, April 20.—Axis artillery units are now greatly active on the Tunisian front, according to a communique issued by the Italian High Command on Tuesday.

The communique stated that Axis troops repulsed a local offensive by the enemy and German fighting units shot down 13 Anglo-American planes.

In the Tyrrhenian Sea, an Italian sub-chaser caught up with an enemy submarine and sank it.

Meanwhile, enemy aircraft air-raided Spezzia harbor, in Italy, killing eight civilians and injuring 50 others. During this raid, Italian fighters downed one enemy plane.

4,359 Tanks Lost

Domei

BERLIN, April 20.—Supplementing the communique issued today, the Fuehrer's Headquarters said that although the British Government announced that British Forces lost more than 1,400 tanks in the period from December 9, 1940 to April 15, 1943 on the African front investigations made by the German forces have revealed that the British losses reached 4,359 tanks during that period.

Food Tickets for Bombay

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 20.—In view of the increasing suffering of the people in India due to the shortage of foodstuff, the Indian Government has decided to adopt the rice and wheat ticket system in the City of Bombay, where the food shortage is particularly acute, beginning May 2 and already about 500,000 tickets have been distributed, according to Bombay reports.

Wallace Reaches Ecuador

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 19.—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States, who is visiting various South American countries, reached Guayaquil, Ecuador, today by air.

SPECIAL CAMPS SET UP IN CHINA FOR INTERNEES

To Accommodate 9,500 Americans, Britishers

It has just been revealed that over 9,000 enemy nationals, Americans and Britishers, in China, who have hitherto been enjoying a comparatively free life, have been transferred in groups to specially-designated spots in Central, North and South China.

The measure has been taken by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs from the viewpoint of espionage which is a serious matter in the present stage of the War of Greater East Asia. Necessary preparations for the step have been pushed since last November with the transfer of the enemy nationals being commenced toward the middle part of February and they are now reported to have been generally completed.

According to the announcement, seven internment camps have been established in Shanghai and Central China, one in Nanking, one each in North China and Inner Mongolia, and one in South China. Some 9,500 enemy nationals have been designated to these camps. Though they are subjected to strict discipline, most careful consideration is being given to food and sanitary problems. It is pointed out that special camps are provided for former missionaries—a definite proof of the generous Japanese attitude toward religion.

Finns Mobilize Labor

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 20.—The Finnish Government commenced the mobilization of all males between the ages of 20 and 25 for obligatory labor today, it is reported from Helsinki.

The physical examination has been made as strict as that for military service, but the rate of youths found physically fit at the examination is very high, with 90 per cent for Helsinki.

China Enforces New Tax

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 20.—A provisional income tax law to increase wartime revenue has been enacted by the Legislative Yuan of the National Government of China and will be put into effect shortly.

Under the new tax law, tax-payers who fail to make out a return or turn in a false return are liable to heavy penalties.

Brief Sketches Given Of New Cabinet Men

(Continued from Page 1)

folio, which post he has held up to the present.

Much expectation is being placed upon his administrative capacity as Home Minister in view of his deep understanding of the Imperial Rule Assistance Movement.

STATE MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, TADAO OASA

Born in July, 1889, Minister Oasa entered the civil service on graduation from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1914.

In 1924, he was elected member of the House of Representatives on the Minseito ticket and in 1929, appointed chief secretary of the Minseito Party. He has contributed greatly toward the formation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF INFORMATION, KIJI AMAU

Since he entered the foreign service in 1912, Mr. Amau had held the posts of Consul at Antung and Sydney, Third Secretary at the Embassy in London, member of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris, secretary for the Foreign Office, a member of the delegation to the Washington Conference, Consul-General at Canton, the same at Harbin, First Secretary at the Legation in China, Counselor at the Embassy at Moscow, Director of the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office, Minister to Switzerland, Director of the Japanese Office for the International Conference held at Geneva and Ambassador to Rome. He was appointed Foreign Vice-Minister in August, 1941, under the Foreign Minister Toyoda.

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Nippon Will Be the Cradle Of a New Civilization

Nippon Times

Nippon's Unity Means The Victory of Asia

No. 15,828 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1943 Price 15 Sen

NIPPON FORCES WIPE OUT BRITISH-INDIAN TROOPS IN AREA NORTH OF AKYAB

Daring Attack Launched Along Open Beach Despite Handicaps

GET VITAL ADVANTAGES

General Cavendish Only Man to Fight Gallantly to the Last With His Men

The campaign for the annihilation of the Anglo-Indian army which the Imperial Army Forces have carried out in the area north of Akyab was a complete success, a Domei correspondent writes from the Akyab peninsula, India.

The enemy received a crushing blow in the fighting in which there was a full display of the fighting spirit based on loyalty which characterize the Imperial Forces.

The dream which the enemy had cherished of making himself master of Akyab again and of re-opening the Burma Road to send material assistance to Chungking is definitely at an end.

But this is not all the significance of the campaign.

After the campaign the Imperial Forces who are operating in the southeast, their heads turned toward India, are definitely at a great advantage.

Annihilation Campaign

The campaign, from the point of view of the history of warfare, was a typical annihilating one.

The action which was witnessed in the neighborhood of Apoukuwa and Kanzokou on the banks of the Kaladan River on March 7, 8 and 9, that at Chizue, on the eastern bank of the Mayu River on March 16 and 17, and that in the neighborhood of Indin west of the Mayu range and opening on the Bay of Bengal from April 3 to 11, which marked the campaign, were all of them ruthlessly conducted enveloping and annihilating actions.

The annihilating action in the neighborhood of Indin was an enveloping attack carried out by the X X Unit against the enemy's 6th brigade for the first time. In this fight the enemy had a crushing defeat.

This action was followed by another against the enemy's 47th brigade. The enemy force, which had been retreating to the north from the south, was crushed.

Then the X X Unit gave cooperation to a Unit which had been advancing northward from the south in the envelopment and annihilation actions against the remnants of the defeated enemy forces in the neighborhood of Kiaukpando Jejiwa, seven kilometers north of Indin.

After that the X X Unit advanced northward halfway up the Mayu mountains, and at a point 80 kilometers north of Kiaukpando Jejiwa and on the southern bank of the Minrote River pouring into the Bay of Bengal, carried out an enveloping and annihilating action against the enemy for the third time.

The Unit, which was of the strength of a company, made a charge against the enemy who was 2,000 strong, killed 500, and wiped out the enemy.

Superb Tactics Unrivalled

The three enveloping and annihilating actions which were carried out by the Unit in quick succession in a beach area within range of the guns of enemy warships, with a success remarkable for the fact that it was relatively poorly equipped and far out-numbered, put in the shade the enveloping tactics of Marshal Hindenberg.

The very fact that in the series of three enveloping and annihilating actions by the Imperial Forces, the British army, 2,000 men strong, was attacked and annihilated by the Japanese Unit of the strength of a company, after it had lost more than 500 men, will enable one to get an idea as to the extent to which the British army was demoralized after the first action.

About these fights in which he was crushed and beaten the enemy had this to broadcast from New Delhi:

"The abandonment of the Mayu Peninsula was according to previously made arrangement. The British troops have retreated to a point 16 miles north of Rachidon, where they are getting into position."

There are many things that leave

(Continued on Page 2)

Chungking Residents Evacuating To Escape Bombing by Japanese

City Was Raided 113 Times During Last 6 Months, And Received 18,000 Incendiary Bombs; Death Toll Nearly 10,000 During Same Period

Domei

CANTON, April 20.—Evacuation of Chungking residents into outlying districts some 40 to 100 kilometers away from the city has been going on since March 16 simultaneous with the advent of the bombing season of Chungking by the Japanese Air Force in mid-March, according to a United Press report reaching here.

Deconcentration of Chungking citizens by its air defense headquarters reportedly will be completed by the end of May. Authorities fear that Japanese bombings will gradually increase in intensity since the arrival of the air raid season which lasts up to the middle of October.

The report said that Chungking was bombed by the Japanese Air Force as many as 113 times during the past six months during which military establishments at 11,181 places were destroyed while 18,000 incendiary bombs were dropped on the city. Death toll during that period is said to be 9,720, the report added.

Halloway Replaces Scott

Colonel Robert Scott, commander of the fighter squadron of the United States air force in Chungking, left his post on January 19, claiming "the training of pilots" as his object in returning to the United States, it was reported in a recent issue of the American Magazine, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Monday.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce Halloway, experienced war pilot, succeeded the post vacated by Colonel Scott, the same journal added.

CAVENDISH TAKEN PRISONER, FOE SAYS

Loss of Brigadier-General on Indo-Burmese Border Admitted by British

The capture of Brigadier-General Cavendish, of the British Expeditionary Force to India, by the Japanese on the Indo-Burmese border in the course of the Donbeig campaign was admitted in an official communique of the British Expeditionary Force Headquarters, according to a dispatch from New Delhi relayed to Domei from Lisbon dated April 19.

The British commander was taken prisoner by the Japanese but was killed by a British shell soon afterward, as was announced in a communique of the Imperial Headquarters.

The British Headquarters on Tuesday finally admitted the fact in a communique as follows:

"Brigadier-General Cavendish was recently supervising the operations on the Donbeig front, when a vanguard of the Japanese Forces came attacking the flank of the brigade and he was taken prisoner at his headquarters. The Japanese vanguard later departed from the headquarters but it was discovered afterward that the Brigadier-General was still in Japanese hands."

Chou Meets Chu

Domei

PEKING, April 20.—Chou Fu-hai, Finance Minister of China homeward bound after completion of his mission as Special Envoy of the National Government of China to Manchoukuo, conferred this morning with Chairman Chu Shen of the North China Political Affairs Commission at the latter's private residence, it was learned.

STOP PRESS!

Changes in the Tojo Cabinet were announced by the Board of Information at 11 p.m. Tuesday as follows:

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, appointed as Foreign Minister.

Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, State Minister, appointed as Home Minister.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, concurrently War Minister, appointed as Education Minister concurrently.

Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, appointed as Agriculture and Forestry Minister.

Tadao Oasa appointed as State Minister.

Eiji Amau appointed as President of the Board of Information.

RED METHODS BARED BY ENEMY PRISONER

Ex-Commissioner of Hopei 6th Military District Turns Coat During Internment

Domei

SHIHMEN, April 19.—The inside story of the Chinese Communist army was brought to light by Haokuang, the former influential political commissioner of the central regiment of the enemy 6th Military District of Hopei Province, it was learned here today.

Charged with a secret mission by the Chinese Communist army, Haokuang smuggled himself into Hopei Province on February 23, but was arrested by the Imperial troops. During the two months of internment he realized the folly of resistance against Japan and made up his mind to join the peace movement of the National Government of China at Nanking.

The captured enemy officer also confessed that he had played a prominent role in the so-called 1935 transfer of the Chinese Red army under the command of Chu Teh into northern Shensi.

"Since September of last year," disclosed Haokuang, "the Chinese Communist army has been making frantic efforts to break the unity of the fighting services in the pacified zone by smuggling Communist elements into the region."

On the other hand, since last January the Chinese Communist army has been disseminating propaganda among the Chinese masses that the Japanese Forces stationed in North China would be forced to move to the Southern Pacific area, as a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he said.

According to Haokuang, the Chinese Communist army units followed the policy of evading clashes with the Japanese Forces whenever possible, and instead are concentrating their attacks upon the powerless police and peace preservation corps, as a means to demonstrate their might to the Chinese masses, continued the former officer of the Chinese Communist army.

Political commissioners of the Chinese Communist army, he said, were selected from among senior Communist members who have a firm belief in Communism. And these selected political commissioners were made submissive absolutely to orders of the Chinese Communist army headquarters, he added.

In case of a divergence of opinion between a political commissioner and a corps commander, the power of decision rested with the political commissioner, he further disclosed.

The Chinese Communist army division commander is given a monthly salary of six yuan, the brigade commander and the political commissioner five yuan respectively the battalion commander three yuan, while the company commander receives two yuan and a private one

(Continued on Page 2)

AUSSIES MAKING FRANTIC PLEAS FOR ASSISTANCE

Officials and People Atremble At Threat of Striking Power Of Nippon Planes

BRITISH SAID PESSIMISTIC

View With Misgivings Talk in U.S. of Sending Fleet to South Pacific Waters

The officials and people of Australia are atremble at the hostile attention the Imperial Air Force is giving to the military establishments in their country from day to day, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

The Australian Government which well recognizes the fact that the country is in danger is trying to induce the headquarters of the combined anti-Axis forces to agree to send forces to bolster the defense of the commonwealth.

A Melbourne dispatch told of the possibility of the American Navy Department dispatching a strong fleet to work under General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific. The report caused a stir in Australia.

Reports from London indicate that there is also in Britain growing opinion in favor of increasing the strength maintained by the anti-Axis camp in the Pacific area.

Increase Favored

Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the American Senate Foreign Relation Committee, is one of the supporters of the proposals for an increase in the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific. He is reported to have made the following remarks on April 19:

"The anti-Axis countries need to engage in offensive actions against Japan, as promptly as can be. We understand quite well that it will be no easy thing for the anti-Axis forces to operate in the Southwestern Pacific. The knowledge of this constitutes the very reason why the strength of the air force maintained by the anti-Axis countries in this area should be increased to a considerable extent."

A report quotes Senator Arthur Vanenberg of Michigan as saying that there is a need of sending more planes to General MacArthur.

Nothing has come out of the talk in America of sending a strong fleet to work under General MacArthur. It seems that the talk arose from a wish expressed in the official circles of Australia.

A military commentator of the Australian broadcasting station ABC on April 19 made a broadcast the drift of which was as follows:

"There is no confirmation of the report telling of the possibility of the dispatch of an American fleet to operate in the Southwestern Pacific. From the first of the Pacific war American, Australian, and the Netherlands fleets were in action in the Southwestern Pacific. These fleets, combined, were never a fleet with power to strike. The talk of America sending a fleet to the Southwestern Pacific was the result of a fetched interpretation placed on the remarks of the American Navy Secretary."

British Pessimistic

At the same time, British political circles too apparently view with misgivings the operations in the

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITAIN AT ODDS WITH CHUNGKING OVER WAR PLAN

Soong Mei-Ling's Visit in U.S. For Aid Held Sore Point With British

REICH MAGAZINE COMMENTS

Chiang Regime Unable to Last Year Longer, Is Opinion of Some Americans

Pointing out that the interests of Chungking and Britain lie fundamentally opposed to each other and revealing that military experts in America have begun to warn that Chungking will not last another year, the German magazine Das Reich in a recent issue declared that Chungking's case is hopeless, according to an April 19 report to the Mainichi from Shanghai.

The article in Das Reich was quoted as follows:

"The man who called Soong Mei-ling to America was Wendell Willkie. What President Roosevelt thought of this we do not know. But there is no mistake that it was a distinct annoyance to those in the American government who are pro-British that Soong Mei-ling talked of nothing but the sufferings of Chungking during her stay in America. Why were the pro-British annoyed? Because from Britain's standpoint it is of first importance to have all America's strength concentrated on Europe. It follows that Soong Mei-ling's pleadings placed Britain in an awkward position. That can not be denied. The reason why British Foreign Secretary Eden's visit to America was delayed is outwardly because Winston Churchill was ill, but it is also true that the fact that Soong Mei-ling was still loitering around in Washington formed a deeper reason.

Treated as Nuisance

"Through Soong Mei-ling's pleadings it has become further clear that Chungking now is being treated as a nuisance by the anti-Axis nations. Of the commodities sent to the anti-Axis nations through the Lease-Lend Act Chungking has received only 2 per cent. And this 2 per cent is as written down on the records in America. Half of that amount has been lost in transit, the remaining 1 per cent reached Burma, and only half of that actually reached Chungking. Since the loss of the Burma Road, Chungking has had to depend solely on air transportation for its commodities. The overland route from Assam too is not progressing as hoped for due to various topographical obstructions. Air transportation is extremely difficult because of the shortage of planes and airports and adverse weather conditions.

"Recently in America, Mrs. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chungking ambassador to London, revealed an astounding fact concerning this and pleadingly bared in a detailed manner the truth of Chungking's sufferings. At that time the Daily Herald's New York correspondent made use of Mrs. Koo's words and declared, 'If aid to Chungking is not infinitely strengthened Chungking will lose the strength to continue resistance.'

"The dearth of medical supplies and the lack of foodstuffs are especially serious in Chungking and commodity prices know no ceiling. American military experts have be-

(Continued on Page 2)

Dynamite Used in Frozen Northern Waters Secures Firm 1,863 Otters in Four Months

Explosives are used extensively in war, but here is an instance of their wholesale use in a peace-time industry—the hunting of sea-otters. The Hokkai Hoju Kabushiki Kaisha, operating round the Southern Chishima islands, has made the unprecedented haul of 1,863 otters within four months, from December 6 last year up to the present day. Takeshige Kubo, branch manager of the same company, in the Yomiuri-Hochi, reveals in gist the so-called "explosive strategy" in the hunting of otters as follows:

"The method use by my firm is to surround one of the areas, where the sea-otters congregate, with dynamite. When about a hundred of them have gathered together within this circle, the dynamite is detonated. The haul is usually tremendous.

"The explosion bursts their lungs, causing instant death. The firm first thought of this method last July. On December 6 we caught 180 of the animals off Etorof island at one shot. This is the best record so far. The boats used are light vessels, able to seat about 12 men at one time.

"We have to spend long weeks on the open seas, without seeing any human being except our own comrades. The monotony of sea and sky and otters tends to shatter our nerves. But we stick on. By doing our duty we are contributing to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"We spent the New Year on sea, near Etorof island, longing for sight and smell of our homes. We had no sake, and we toasted one another's health with pieces of walrus meat. The walrus meat tasted quite well."

TOKYO AIR RAID DETAILS ARE GIVEN OUT BY YAHAGI WHEN U.S. ARMY DEMURS

HIGHLIGHTS OF YAHAGI'S REPORT

"For the reason that Colonel Doolittle, the commander of the raid on Japan one year ago, failed to do anything, we have the pleasure of conferring upon him the title 'Colonel Did Little.'

* * * * *

"General outline of the plan of the raid was to have a specially organized squadron of 16 North American B-25 army planes under the command of Colonel James Doolittle approach Japan Proper by aircraft carriers and, after bombing Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, proceed to the Chuchow Airfield in Chekiang Province in China and come under the command of Major-General Stillwell of the American Volunteer Corps.

* * * * *

"Out of 120 volunteers for a secret dangerous and important mission, 80 men with superior ability were selected to participate in the raid. In volunteering almost all were motivated by the desire of winning fame and popularity as heroes in their country . . . as well as of obtaining quick promotion and accompanying higher salaries.

* * * * *

"The selected airmen received a three-week training under command of Colonel Doolittle at the Eglin Airfield in Florida where they reported on March 1. The purpose of raiding Japan was not revealed and the airmen were made to believe that the plan was to ferry airplanes to Africa or South America.

* * * * *

"On April 1, the airmen boarded the aircraft carrier Hornet and others and left San Francisco. On April 2, the object of their trip, an air raid on the Japanese mainland, was disclosed by Colonel Doolittle to them for the first time, much to their great shock.

* * * * *

"Abandoning the first plan to raid the Japanese mainland on the night of April 19, the enemy planes left their carriers at a point 700 nautical miles from the Japanese mainland at 8:30 a.m. on April 18. Sixteen planes completed the take-off at 9:20 a.m.

* * * * *

"Planes assigned to raid Tokyo and its vicinity reached the skies over Tokyo and Yokohama via the coast of the Inubo Promontory. . . . After completing the bombing they left seaward.

* * * * *

"Enemy planes assigned to bomb Osaka, fearing attacks by Japanese fighters, changed their plans and dropped all their explosives and incendiaries in the vicinity of Nagoya to lighten their burden and escaped toward the sea.

* * * * *

"The remaining enemy planes headed toward China but most of them either crashed on the high seas or on land, only several men including Doolittle himself barely escaping with their lives.

* * * * *

"Nearly all of the American planes were completely smashed without inflicting any noticeable damage to speak of.

* * * * *

"The plane carrying Colonel Doolittle did not appear over Japan, leaving the bombing task to his subordinates. He himself hastened to flee to China, flying at a high altitude over the water to the south of Japan.

* * * * *

"Of the enemy flyers captured by us, some were found to have intentionally attacked non-military establishments, such as hospitals and primary schools. . . . Those who perpetrated such brutal and inhuman acts were not accorded treatment as prisoners of war and were severely punished. This same policy will continue to be enforced in the future."

16 Bombers Took Off From Carriers 700 Miles Away

FLYERS WERE DUPED

Mission Disclosed After They Were at Sea; Doolittle Fled Directly to China

Details of the ruthless indiscriminate air raid on Tokyo on April 18 last year, which the United States Office of War Information promised early last week to reveal but substituted at the last minute with the mere announcement that the American planes had taken off from aircraft carriers on account of objections of the War Department, were given by Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in a statement issued Tuesday night.

The "full story" of the raid was given by General Yahagi in five parts: "General Outline of the Plan of the Raid"; "Circumstances Regarding the Enlistment of the Participants in the Raid"; "Conditions Regarding Their Training and Concealing of Secrets Before the Flight"; "Conditions After Their Departure From San Francisco"; "The Carrying Out of the Raid."

General Yahagi's illuminating statement follows in full:

"The United States Office of War Information, due to the objections of the War Department to giving the 'full story' of the April 18 raid last year which the American people had looked forward to with great expectations for fully a year, has just announced merely to the effect that the American airplanes which raided Tokyo took off from aircraft carriers. Therefore, in the place of the American authorities the Director of the Press Section of the Imperial Japanese Army hereby takes the pleasure of informing the people of the United States with the full details of that raid.

1. The General Outline of the Plan of the Raid

"The general outline of the plan was to have a specially organized squadron of sixteen North American B 25 army planes under the command of Colonel James Doolittle approach Japan Proper by aircraft carriers and, after bombing Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe, proceed to the Chuchow Airfield in Chekiang Province in China, where all planes were to assemble, and from there proceed to Chungking and come under the command of Major-General Stillwell of the American Volunteer Corps. As to the method of carrying out the raid, the following two plans were stipulated.

"(1) With a view to engaging in night bombing attacks, the first plane was to take off and reach Japan just before sunset of April 19 and drop incendiary and explosive bombs on prescribed factories in Sibaura. The second plane and others were to take off later and reach the Japanese mainland after the sunset. Utilizing the fires started by the first plane, the other planes were to bomb prescribed objectives in Tokyo and its suburbs.

"After completing the bombing, each plane was to select its own course and reach China by the following daybreak.

"(2) In the event the first plan proved impossible to carry out, the planes were to resort to daylight bombing at a suitable time.

"In regard to the formation of the special squadron of sixteen planes, it was divided into five units. Thirteen planes of the first, second, third and fourth units under the direct command of Colonel Doolittle were to bomb Tokyo and its vicinity and three planes of the fifth unit under the command of Major Hilgar were to bomb Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe.

2. Circumstances Regarding the Enlistment of the Participants In the Raid

"In March, last year, the voluntary enlistment of participants in the

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Failure to Bare Details of Raid On Tokyo Due to Sinking of Carriers

American Military Authorities Objected to Publication Because Rooseveltian 'Shangri-La' Sent to Bottom of Sea by Imperial Navy

Informed circles in London and Washington pointed out on Monday that the reason why the American military sections forced their government to cancel the announcement of the details of last year's Tokyo air raid was because both of the aircraft carriers which took part in that raid have since been sent to the bottom of the ocean by the Japanese Navy, according to an April 19 Buenos Aires report to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The United States government, working feverishly to turn the war into its favor through heavy propaganda, intended to reveal the details of last year's raid on Tokyo on the first anniversary of that attack, April 18. By exaggeratedly reporting on that raid saying that a huge American air fleet had blasted Japan's nerve center, it hoped to pump hope into the anti-Axis nations expectations on America. The announcement, however, was never made because there were military objections.

Why did America, whose usual method it is to make up false propaganda and to exaggerate, abandon the announcement of the raid on Tokyo, that raid over which it had been in high glee? Answering that question informed circles in London and Washington pointed out as follows:

"Immediately after the air raid on Tokyo last year Roosevelt declared, 'The bomber squadron which raided Tokyo took off on the raid from Shangri-la. Where is Shangri-la? It is the place in deep Tibet where the action in the Hollywood-produced motion picture Lost Horizon in which Ronald Colman starred took place. But this Rooseveltian scheme, in which he even dragged out Shangri-la, in order to exaggerate the prowess of the American air force, has since been blasted as a fleeting dream by the action of the Japanese Navy.

"The reason for that is that of the two aircraft carriers which took part in that attack, the Hornet was sunk by the Japanese Navy on October 26 in the Battle of the South Pacific, and the activity of the other carrier, since that raid, has been hidden behind a veil of secrecy. The U.S. government does not reveal what happened to the vessel using the overused excuse that it is a 'military secret.' It is believed that this carrier too suffered the fate of being sent to the bottom by the Japanese Navy.

"Thus if the two aircraft carriers which were Roosevelt's farcical base in 'Shangri-la,' have both been recorded on the Heavenly register, then it is only natural that the military authorities objected to the revelation of the details of the raid on Tokyo on the grounds that 'it was necessary to maintain military secrets.'"

TOKYO AIR ATTACK DETAILS GIVEN BY SPOKESMAN YAHAGI OF ARMY

(Continued from Page 1)

raid was sought in the three bombing units of the 17th Army Air Corps and the 89th Scouting Unit. In each company all officers were gathered in order to obtain volunteers to serve on duty which they were told would include: (1) a secret, dangerous and important mission; (2) the bombing of a certain place; and (3) service abroad. As to the voluntary enlistment of non-commissioned officers each company commander designated certain capable men and urged them to volunteer. The number of volunteers reached a total of about 120 from the four above-mentioned units. Out of this number, 80 men with superior ability were selected by the Selection Committee made up of Colonel Doolittle, Major Hilgar and Captain York. In volunteering, almost all of them were motivated by the desire of winning fame and popularity as heroes in their country and of satisfying their own spirit of adventure, as well as of obtaining quick promotions and accompanying higher salaries.

3. Conditions Regarding Their Training and Concealing of Secrets Before the Flight

The selected airmen were ordered by their respective commanders to assemble with their planes at the air corps proving ground at Eglin Airfield in Florida on March 1. There, under the command of Colonel Doolittle, they received a three weeks training in (1) take-offs from the short runway of the aircraft carrier, (2) low altitude bombing of fixed objectives, (3) low altitude flying over the sea and (4) night flight without signals. On March 27, the airmen moved to Sacramento, California, and underwent plane inspection and made preparations. In the meantime, minute attention was paid to prevent any leakage of secrets. The purpose of raiding Japan was not revealed and the airmen were made to believe that the plan was to ferry airplanes to Africa or South America. The training was carried on in the east coast where there were no Orientals living and all the men, after reaching the Eglin Airfield, were prohibited from leaves outside of the airfield and from March 20 they were prohibited from communicating in any manner with the outside. Not knowing the plan for an air raid on Japan, these volunteers wrote to their relatives and friends that (1) they had been transferred to another unit; (2) that as they were going on a trip of about two months they would not be able to meet them for awhile; (3) that as they might be leaving American soil they would not be able to communicate for sometime.

4. Conditions After Their Departure From San Francisco

"On April 1, the airmen boarded the aircraft carrier Hornet and others and left San Francisco. On April 2, the object of their trip, an air raid on the Japanese mainland, was disclosed by Col. Doolittle to them for the first time, much to their great shock. Declaring that 'we can't return alive,' some of the men became greatly excited, some disappointed and some even asked to be released from participation. But when they were told, 'The Japanese are very strong in war, but as they are a nation of people of high morality, they have always treated prisoners with great consideration from olden times,' and, further, that even if they made a forced landing or dropped down by parachute their lives would be saved if they put up their hands. Encouraged by this, their spirit took an optimistic turn and they continued to receive preparatory training.

"Especially training regarding the route of approach on and departure from the Japanese mainland, methods of evading enemy interceptor planes, and chart study on bombing of objectives were carried on actively aboardship.

"Aboard the carrier was Naval Lieutenant Stephen Jurika of the U. S. Naval Attache's office in Tokyo who left Japan in August, 1941. Under him the airmen received detailed instructions regarding the topography and the traits of the Japanese people, principally the conditions in the cities.

"On April 10 a booklet containing instructions on how to conduct themselves in case they were taken prisoner was passed around.

"The accommodations and treatment aboard the carrier were bad beyond expectation and feeling among them changed for the worse but they were restrained by the curiosity of the raid on Japan, their interest in the adventure ahead and the spiritual and material rewards which they expected to get.

5. The Carrying Out of the Air Raid

"The enemy aircraft-carriers were cruising, at first, to carry out the air raid on the Japanese mainland on the night of April 19 in accordance with the first plan. However, at about 8 A.M. on April 18, they abandoned the first plan for the second plan, and the enemy aircrafts left their carriers at a point 700 nautical miles from the Japanese mainland.

"Starting with the first plane carrying Colonel Doolittle who took off at 8:30 A.M., the 16 planes completed their take-off at 9:20 A.M. Flying at the low altitude of 100 feet above water, they advanced toward their respective destinations without creating any formation.

Planes assigned to raid Tokyo and its vicinity reached the skies over Tokyo and Yokohama via the coast of the Inubo Promontory, crossed the Tone River and, from an altitude of less than about 1,500 feet, some planes dropped four 500 pound bombs and some three 500 pound bombs and a case containing

Major-General Yahagi

120 incendiary bombs. After completing the bombing they left seaward.

Plans Changed

"Other planes destined to Osaka and Nagoya and their vicinities advanced westward with the Inubo Promontory as its guide, and after sighting the Boso Peninsula rose to the high altitude of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet and took a southward course, entering landward via the Izu Peninsula. At a point where they could see Mt. Fuji to the right they were forced to take a zigzag course and escaped into the clouds due to the pursuit of Japanese fighter planes, finally reaching their destinations, dropping all bombs and incendiaries from an altitude of about 500 feet. But the enemy planes assigned to bomb Osaka, fearing attacks by Japanese fighters, changed their plans and dropped all their explosives and incendiaries in the vicinity of Nagoya to lighten their burden and escaped toward the sea. In the meantime, several raiding planes either were shot down or damaged.

"The remaining enemy planes, which had lost contact with the planes, took a course off Tanegashima Island on the southern tip of Kyushu and headed toward the Chuchow airfield in Chekiang Province, China. But most of them either crashed on the high seas or on land, only several men including Doolittle himself barely escaping with their lives.

Some of the fleeing planes were severely destroyed or set on fire due to forced landing and almost all members of their crew were killed. Thus, nearly all of the American planes were completely smashed without inflicting any noticeable damage to speak of. The plane carrying Colonel Doolittle did not appear over Japan, leaving the bombing task to his subordinates. He himself hastened to flee to China, flying at a high altitude over the water to the south of Japan. Natually, he was the safest. One of the raiding planes landed in Soviet territory.

"Of the enemy flyers captured by us, some were found to have intentionally and consciously attacked non-military establishments, such as hospitals and primary schools, killing or injuring patients in the hospitals and innocent school children. Those who perpetrated such brutal and inhuman acts were not accorded treatment as prisoners of war and were severely punished. This same policy will continue to be enforced in the future.

"Thus far I have given the details regarding the American raid on Japan.

Reviews Situation

"A review of the latest aerial war situation on the Burma front shows that about 500 Anglo-American planes were shot down or damaged against a loss of only 40 Japanese aircraft. The same contrast stands good in other quarters.

"Aircraft may be manufactured easily, if there are sufficient supplies of materials, but men who pilot them cannot be trained as easily. Poor training will not do in actual combat.

"In direct proportion to the heavy damages sustained by the enemy planes, their superior pilots are either being killed or wounded one after another, resulting in the rapid deterioration of the quality of their air force personnel. This, in turn, is shown by the terrific rate of damages that are being suffered by enemy aircraft.

"In the Solomons and New Guinea areas, the United States air forces are being replaced frequently.

"Green flyers from the United States who were deceived by the Washington leaders that the Japanese air force is extremely weak, lose their fighting spirit as soon as they are subjected to the fierce attack of our air force and realize its real strength and replaced by another group of deceived men. The time will come when the usual pretext of the Washington leaders that the constant shift of personnel is due to the prevalence of malaria will not be enough to succeed in deceiving even those Americans who are blinded from th truth.

"The United States Government, which made public only a part of the truth of Pearl Harbor one year after the debacle, has failed to announce the details of the Tokyo raid after the lapse of one whole year since the futile attempt.

"Doolittle, after returning to the United States, acted as if he were a real hero and made a lecture tour throughout the country. We have nothing to say about the preposterous story of his experiences of 'The Tokyo Raid' now that it has become known that he had fast escaped from the Pacific to China without even reaching the skies over Tokyo.

"Roosevelt, who is being confronted by many difficulties and dilemmas at home as well as abroad, apparently may try to mollifying the complaints and dissatisfactions at home by publicizing the 'raid on the Japanese mainland' the details of which cannot be made public by the American authorities.

"However, the Japanese people will not be effected even in the least by mere guerrilla air raids.

"Moreover, the air defense in Japan is complete and impregnable. At the first sight of attacks by large-type enemy planes, Japanese single-seat fighters will immediately crash themselves into the enemy planes, thus taking the human-bullet strategy.

"Where the unparalleled spirit of patriotism is displayed, not a single enemy plane will be allowed to escape alive.

"For the reason that Colonel Doolittle, the commander of the raid on Japan one year ago, failed to do anything, we have the pleasure of conferring upon him the title 'Did Little.'

"And we may expect that the next commander which Roosevelt is likely to appoint as his successor will be Colonel 'Do Nothing.'"

Aussies Making Frantic Pleas For Assistance

(Continued from Page 1)

Pacific. But judging from the reports in the British press the British government tends to view the situation as 'a fire on the opposite shore'.

For example the Australian correspondent of the Times began by first showing sympathy, declaring, "You can fully understand Austrialia's feeling of anxiety against a new Japanese offensive when you consider that its supply base lies several thousand nautical miles away" and then asserted in an unconcerned manner, "the Australian foreign minister has conferred with Roosevelt concerning Australia's military position so Australia's position will probably be thoroughly discussed by the joint headquarters of the anti-Axis forces and by the Pacific military council."

Reporting on the intention of American political circles the Daily Telegraph stated, "Authoritative circles in Washington do not come near promising that the anti-Axis forces will soon move in a large-scale offensive against the Japanese Forces. America has committed itself to a large-scale campaign in the European battlefield and to plan a similar scale operation in the Pacific will be, for America's fighting power, especially its navy, too heavy a burden."

Britain at Odds With Chungking Over War Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

gun to warn on the critical situation in East Asia, pointing out that Chungking will not last a year more.

"In America the political power of the Republican party is rearing its head. In this are included the former isolationists and a group opposing the continuation of the Roosevelt Administration in power. This faction holds that this war was started by America and it is firmly opposed against American troops working only for the existance of Britain.

Britain Criticized

"Chiang Kai-shek too has shown that he thinks there exists no righteous reason why Britain should be allowed to have control over India and has hit Churchill's attitude of 'not letting go of even an inch of Britain's colonies.' On this point it can be said that Chiang and the faction in America opposed to Roosevelt are in agreement. In any case the Burma question and the Indian question have built up a huge wall between Britain and Chiang. And it will be impossible for Eden and Soong Mei-ling to scale this wall and make progress on negotiations."

NIPPON SOLDIERS SMASH ENEMY

(Continued from Page 1)

us in no doubt that the British were thinking very seriously of securing the Mayu Peninsula.

First of all, the British had built a semi-permanent road, 10 meters in width, connecting Maungdaw on the shore of the bay of Bengal on the west side of the Mayu Peninsula and Donbeig, a distance of eight kilometers, and a number of others, some traversing the valley of the Mayu River and others crossing the Mayu mountain range. These roads were for use in getting supplies to the forces operating in the Peninsula.

At Kiaukpando Jejiwa the British had barracks for troops, which were permanent structures. They had large stores of munitions at Indin, on the Bay of Bengal, Nazue on the eastern bank of the Mayu River, and Atedonanda on the eastern side of the Mayu range.

Incidentally, when the enemy 6th Brigade was face to face with a critical situation, its commander, Brigadier-General Cavendish personally led the men and fought to the last, an event like no other which had ever been observed in the British army.

Throughout the actions the Anglo-Indian forces fought courageously and stubbornly, as witness the fact that the prisoners taken by the Japanese were far smaller in number than the bodies left behind by the enemy.

British Intent on Mayu

In spite of all that is said by the British it is clear that they were giving serious thought to the securing of the Mayu Peninsula for an indefinite period. The conclusion is unavoidable that the British talk of the retreat of the Anglo-Indian army from the Mayu Peninsula is to gloss over the situation which finds them under the necessity of admitting the impossibility of realizing their much advertized program of retaking Burma.

As has already been mentioned, throughout the campaign the enemy was assisted by artillery which was absolutely superior to that of the Japanese attacking unit.

Moreover, the enemy was aided by an air force, which continually harassed the Japanese. In an area in front of Donbeig the Japanese found themselves pitted against an enemy who had 38 guns.

Field-Marshal Archibald Wavell Commander of the British army in India, told the world that Donbeig was the drill-ground of British troops.

The British in the Donbeig area were liberal users of ammunition. It frequently happened that at one place they fired as many as 4,000 shells in the course of a day.

The enemy air force was active. In bomber-fighter formation it challenged the Japanese day by day.

The enemy had a complete network of communication facilities. He had plenty of food. His equipment was superior. On top of all this, he was advantageously placed, geographically, with steep mountains to fall back upon.

Many Obstacles Overcome

On the other hand, the Japanese had many difficulties to overcome.

Their difficulties were partly those which attended the Japanese in their operations in the creeks in the early part of the Shanghai campaign, and at the same time those of campaigning in a mountain region with difficult peaks.

The feats achieved by the Japanese in these actions are remarkable for the fact that they had to meet their own requirements of arms, ammunitions, and food while fighting far superier enemy forces.

There was no difficulty arising from the lay of the terrain which the Japanese were not quick to overcome. And they saw to it that they attacked where the enemy was least prepared to resist.

The way in which they crossed the Mayu range was unique, and it did much to make the entire campaign the remarkable success it was.

They were aware of the existence of a road opened by the enemy from Iwajit, on the eastern side, to the western side of the mountain range. But they preferred to march, and got behind the enemy across the range.

Helped by Tribe

Throughout the campaign the Japanese were helped by the members of the Arakan tribe who voluntarily undertook the work of getting food and ammunition to them at a great risk to their lives.

As mentioned above, the British fought to the best of their ability but the fatal defects of the British Army, bad command and poor judgment of the commanders, were betrayed everywhere. For instance, the British staff officers were resting assured that the Japanese could never negotiate the steep incline of the Mayu Mountains.

Chief Cause of Defeat

This was the chief cause of their defeat. Captain Robert Peal Yeats, adjutant to the 5th Battalion of the 8th Punjab Regiment, who was taken prisoner by our forces, testified that he had judged it certain that the Japanese would cross the Mayu River for a surprise attack and would attempt to break through the Mayu Mountain defense and recommended suitable counter-measures to Brigadier-General Wimberley, commander of the 47th Brigade which was stationed at Donbeig but he scoffed at the idea as preposterous.

But the Japanese, as Captain Yeats anticipated, went over the Mayu Moutains, occupied Indin, routed the 6th Brigade and cut off the retreat of the 17th Brigade. It was too late when Brigadier-General Wimberley was informed of the Japanese occupation of Indin.

While he and his men were retreating north in confusion, his brigade was smashed on the way and he himself is now wandering over the Mayu Mountains south of the Indin River. He has now a choice among being captured by the Japanese, dying of starvation or being torn to pieces by wild beasts.

Finally, in sounding out the war views of the British through the British prisoners of war, the former 6th Brigade officers and men were asked: "What do you think of the British Government's propaganda that the anti-Axis forces will secure the final victory?" to which their reply was quite pessimistic and they added: "We can't fight in areas like Arakan.... Wartime life is too much for us . India is no place for us white men."

Such comments may be regarded as reflecting the undisguised psychology of British soldiers as a whole. The United States and Britain had not only sought to make propaganda material out of their campaign north of Akyab but they sought in desperate earnestness to turn the tide there in conjunction with the Solomons operations.

Both near Akyab and in the Solomons area, the Japanese proved to the enemy that all their attempts to counter-attack were utterly useless. The moral as well as material damage to the enemy, therefore, has been extremely severe. The very advance of the British to the Arakan area invited the Japanese attack and by their occupation of the strategic points in that area they have secured highly important advantages for the Indo-Burmese border defense. Thus they have gained the initiative position in that area for operations to follow.

Red Methods Bared By Enemy Prisoner

(Continued from Page 1)

yuan, he said.

Haokuang bared the Chinese Communist army's policy of deception by saying that the leaders of the army beyond the rank of corps commander are, however, given a monthly allowance of 100 yuan or so in addition to their regular salaries.

NEIGHING OF HORSES SILENCED IN ATTACK

Nippon Army Veterinarians Discover Method of Removing Vocal Chords

Among the many triumphs of veterinary science won amid the smoke of gunfire, embodied in various exhibits and explained in lectures at the Army Veterinary School to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the school which fell on Tuesday, is a surgical method for keeping horses silent before a cavalry charge.

The neighing of a horse at the critical moment may betray the most carefully planned attack to the enemy, endangering the lives of thousands of officers and men. As a result of painstaking study and experiments conducted by the surgical department of the faculty, a method of removing the vocal chords has been evolved to assure silence.

Another achievement, this in the field of veterinary microtechnics, is the discovery of a dyestuff for the staining of preparates to facilitate the examination of tissues, diseased or otherwise, under the microsope.

Imported From Mexico

The dye hitherto in use, hematoxylin, has been made from the bark of a tree growing only in Mexico. Until the outbreak of the current war, Germany used to import the raw material from Mexico and to export the refined product to all parts of the world. At the time of the last Great War, too, its export stopped and Japan was among the countries, that experienced much inconvenience on that account.

In the current war, too, the limited amount of stock of the dyestuff in this country has given much concern to biologists, medical and veterinary scientists alike.

By assiduous research work, however, it has been found that there are inexhaustible supplies of the raw material in Burma, a devoted member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and at the same time the process for manufacturing the important dye has been invented at the Army Veterinary School. A problem which has given much headache to various countries of the world in the last Great War has now been solved by Scientific Japan. The new dye will be exported to various countries of the world before long.

During the last Great War, many horses requisitioned at Brussels by the German army in Belgium contracted a strange disease and died without giving a clue as to its nature. The disease has remained a mystery of veterinary science under the name of "Brussels sickness."

Tracked Down Microbe

At the time of the start of the War of Greater East Asia, a disease of unknown nature broke out among war horses at Toyohashi, Aichi Prefecture. The Army veterinarians set to work at once and after much study and experiment succeeded in tracking down the microbe. It was discovered that the disease is due to a mixed infection of the same bacteria that cause infectious anemia and abortion and other germs. Thus, it was renamed the "Toyohashi sickness."

Again, a powerful specific remedy against filariasis, due to the parasite worm filaria, in war dogs has been evolved at the same school in the form of an antimonial colloid.

There is also an enemy of war horses in various parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere which makes them anemic and thin, called trypanosomiasis, due to a parasite that destroys the red corpuscles in the blood stream. A cure has been established for this disease also and remarkable results have been obtained at the front.

To be given out to the world for the first time, there is a method, also discovered by the research workers of the same faculty, for diagnosing glanders in horses. Like tuberculosis in man, glanders is a disease which is extremely prevalent among horses in all parts of the world but it has been felt rather strange that not a horse developed this disease in this country. It has been publicly announced for the first time that there is nothing strange at all about this phenomenon and that it merely happens that a sure method of detecting the disease at an incipient stage has been found and a perfect method of prevention practiced all along.

Another Discovery Made

Absolutely original with this country and with the Army Veterinary School in particular is the method of bloodless castration of horses. All that is needed for this operation according to the "Rikuju" (Army Veterinary School) method is to compress the seminal duct for just one minute.

In order to save drinking water when transporting horses on ships, a chemical treatment of sea water to enable it to be mixed with pure water has also been worked out.

The ceremony commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Army Veterinary School was observed from 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday with an attendance of 800.

Following the opening address by Lieutenant-General Ichiro Yoshimura, director of the school, Colonel Takeo Kato, of the Recruitment Bureau of the War Ministry, proxy for Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, delivered a congratulatory speech. A requiem for horses killed in action was also solemnly performed.

Shigemitsu Sees Tojo

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, now on a visit here, conferred on Tuesday afternoon with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence, it was learned.

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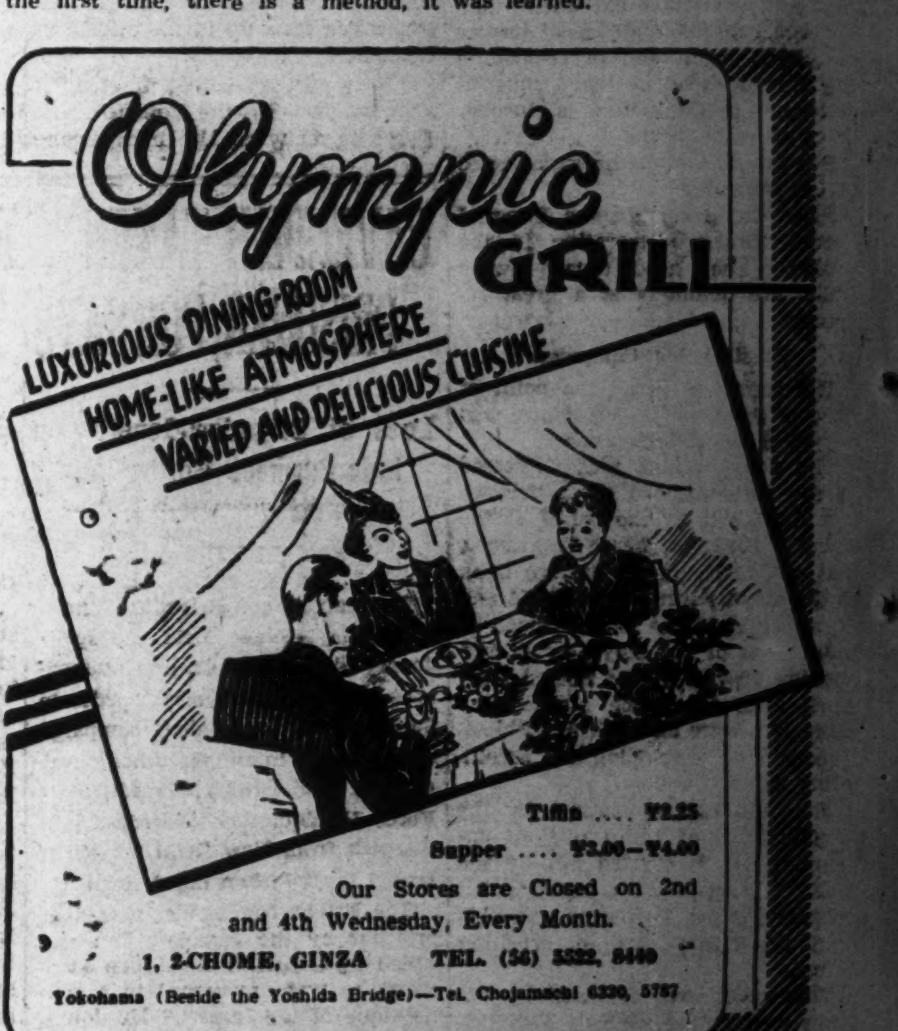

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S. BORNEO CONTAINS UNLIMITED WEALTH

Scribes Astounded at Rich Mineral Resources Essential For Japan's Victory

South Borneo, storehouse of unlimited natural resources, is now gradually opening its door to the Japanese, thanks to their unstinted efforts in developing the island. Particularly the southeastern sector is rich with iron, oil and various agricultural products as well as livestock.

The wonderful experience of travelling over the distance of 500 kilometers starting from Banjermasin through numerous villages and plantations was dispatched by Asahi correspondents which follows:

"The area along the upper reaches of the Martapura River, branch stream of the Barito River, constitutes the heart of South Borneo. The highway connecting Banjermasin and the hinterlands in the east, some 500 kilometers in distance, is not only as wide as eight meters but is also so well constructed that it will astound any tourist. The now defunct Dutch Government spent 20 years and employed, during that period, fifty to sixty thousand laborers for the construction of the same highway. The Dutch, patiently working on the swamp by filling it with mud year after year finally succeeded in building the highway.

"Driving at the speed of 100 kilometers per hour, 30 minutes are sufficient to reach Martapura from Banjermasin. In former days, Martapura was the seat of a palace, whose ruins still attest to the glorious old days.

Iron in Soil

Martapura also called by the name of, 'Door to the treasure house,' is the entrance to various treasures of the island. The roads in the vicinity being colored brown, investigations were launched with the result that it discovered 20 per cent of iron is found in the soil.

"The river-bed of a certain river in the neighboring area is carpeted with diamonds. Here, over 2,000 native inhabitants, working in the heavy industry managed by the Japanese, are presenting an amiable scene.

"The road leading from Martapura to Kandangan is perfectly paved and is lined by coconut and rubber trees, the monotony of the scenery being broken here and there by massive banana trees heavily hung with ripe bunches of banana. All the hamlets along the highway were decorated with the Rising Sun flags hoisted on every house. Even the coconut groves looked colorful with the Japanese flags tied on interlacing branches.

"When the Japanese soldiers marched into that area, the village headman was given one Japanese flag, and evidently all the other villagers made those flags in miscellaneous sizes, using the one flag as model. However, those flags were sufficient testimony of the faith and good-will of the native inhabitants toward the Japanese.

"In the town of Kandangan, some 135 kilometers north of Banjermasin, the three 'M' movements which stand for the movements to enhance general health condition, to increase foodstuff production, and to set up a new mode of living, are now widely propagated. Recently, the 'Three 'M' Boys' Corps, organized by the native boys in South Borneo between the ages of 13 and 18 paraded through the streets headed by their corps' banner, thus manifesting their ardent fervor to shoulder the responsibility of the next generation.

Hot Spring Found

"In a small village, only a short distance off Kandangan, a hot spring was reported to have been discovered. We then headed for the hot spring. Below the 50 to 60-meter deep valley, we saw hot water of a pale green color spouting from the ricefield, testifying to the existence of a sulphur hot spring. The Government authorities are now planning to construct sanitariums and hot spring pools.

"Going further inland, we came upon a recently developed oil field whose development was started two or three years ago by the Dutch. We were informed the Dutch had discovered the oil field, purely by the native legend in which the surrounding area was feared as a holy land of flame because of spouts of gas from the ground.

"We were surprised to find a puddle in the wide plain filled with crude oil. At present, further development of the oil field is being carried out by Japanese technicians. Their self-denying efforts in their strenuous work continuously tormented by mosquitoes deserve more than gratitude and praise. The area is also rich with agricultural products, such as bananas, dorians, melons, beans, peas and numerous other vegetables and fruits.

"Going further north we entered Amuntai. It being the rainy season, the entire area was transformed into swamps where a big herd of buffaloes was seen roaming about leisurely. To cope with the self-sufficiency policy, cultivation of pasture land is now being undertaken with the prospect of increasing the 10,000 chobu arable land by five times by the end of this year. Here and there, along the foot-path between rice fields, native farmers engaged in planting formed a charming rustic scene.

"Some handicraft products made of rattan, bamboo, rubber, metal and others are wonderfully well made and so attractive that further encouragement in the art production is to be given by the Government authorities with the probable inauguration of a technical school in that area.

"After having travelled through northeastern Borneo, we realized the strength of Japan, which possesses such limitless treasures within Greater East Asia."

Going to Germany

On the first day of the Japan-German Cultural Exhibit which opened on Tuesday at the Mitsukoshi department store at Nihonbashi, German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer (left) inspected the silk rug which will be presented to the Hermann Esser Travel Research Organization at Frankfurt am Main by the Japan Travel Publicity Association. Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta (right) also saw the exhibit at the same time.

A FOOL'S DAYDREAM

Large American Army Needed to Subdue Germany, Japan Admits Baldwin but Forgets Axis Also Have Same Plans Under Their Wings

Continued From Yesterday

"A decisive victory cannot be assured in this war just by employing air and naval forces alone. Sooner or later it must be the army invading the enemy territory that will decide the issue. For this, it is incumbent upon America to speed the training of her army and have from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 men as early as possible. These men are expected to replace the Soviet army by having the latter withdrawn from the battle grounds. In order to gain the ultimate victory, these Americans must attack the heart of the enemy.

"The question is how long it will take for this. We must have first this great expeditionary force in shape. Then by invading Europe, we are to subdue Germany. On the other hand, through our invasion of the Asiatic Continent, not speaking of our occupation of Wake Island and the Japanese Mandate as having been already accomplished as a matter of course, we are to occupy Japan Proper.

"In the meanwhile, both Germany in Europe and Japan in Asia have been developing those abundant natural resources in their occupied regions and mobilizing the manpower to the utmost in those places. Their munition industries will attain an unprecedented boom. They are organizing and building up such a strong war front as being absolutely impossible of beating them with our air and naval forces alone.

Army Help Needed

"In order to smash up this front of theirs, it is our army that will do the work but the biggest problem will be how to land our army in the enemy countries. This must be done under our perfect command of the air and for this, we must overpower the enemy air forces by making a continuous raid on their lands with thousands of planes. For landing in the enemy territories, we must undertake it from as many points as our shipping allows. Thus, we are to invite the enemy to the front where we can catch and exterminate them while we succeed in scattering their defense guards.

"Now in invading Europe, we must consider the difficulty accompanying the completion of our naval air forces for the undertaking, which is essential for assuring our mastery of the air. The realization of this being impossible during 1942, it may have to be put off till the end of 1943 or still later.

"I would suggest for this landing in Europe to select such places in northern France as Brest and Cherbourg, which I consider most feasible for these points are all within the flying radius of planes to protect our transport convoys from the British Isles. Besides the carrying of our soldiers over, the air transportation of such arms as tanks can be easily attended to. As the further best landing place for the invasion of our main force is southern Norway. The next will be Belgium and Holland.

"On the whole, the starting places for the invasion of the Continent, which are generally considered most feasible are:

(1) From North Africa, after its occupation, to invade Italy
(2) From western Africa to invade the Balkans
(3) A direct invasion of the western coast of France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, or Germany
(4) Invasion of southern Norway
(5) Or invasion of northern Norway.

Many Difficulties Seen

"Of these, the routes described in (1) and (2) will have long transportation lines and (3) may have strong coast defenses, which render the execution difficult. Route (4) has a point of advantage to us from the fact that this is within the flying radius from our bases in Scotland. But on the other hand, disadvantage lies in the possibily of the German army easily strengthening its defense guards there.

"Route (5) is so situated as to make difficult a quick dispatching of the German help to there, but for the invading army also it cannot expect protection from its air force because of a long transportation line. Of these, it goes without saying the most practical one is southern Norway, as it is comparatively short on the air line from the British mainland. Also the sectors in Belgium and Holland are places for our invasion as where the concentration of a great army can be readily attained.

(The correspondent's note—it looks as though Baldwin had forgotten to mention if there were not a single German soldier around these land and sea areas to be looking for such invading force).

"Now on the invasion of Japan, it is necessary for the anti-Axis nations to strengthen the defense of India, Ceylon, and Australia (here, didn't Baldwin want to give up Australia? — the correspondent's note). From these places, it is to wage a positive campaign against Burma, Malai and East Indies. At the same time, the pushing on of the guerrilla war in China and the best utilization of it in our campaign are within possibilities.

Attack on Japan

"In the coming major counter-attack on Japan, it is most likely that our operation will start from our Hawaiian base. Making those recovered islands in the Pacific areas as our stepping stones, our attack will be directed at the heart of Japan. (The correspondent's note—I would let go of this assumption for its being a fool's daydream is self-evident.) A direct attack on Japan would possibly be executed with a much less force than would be required in the case of landing operation in Europe. In other words, it would be possible by getting the command of the air and sea in the south Pacific to check the southward advance of Japan and then further we could cut off communications between the Japanese mainland and those Southern Regions. In the meantime, we would be gradually pressing on toward Japan Proper.

(The correspondent's note—the whole passage here is so ridiculously presumptive and fantastic as requiring no comment.)

"I have so far shown that through a definite strategic development along the line I have stressed, the ultimate victory in the current world war will rest with America. In short, it is the creation of a great air fleet sufficient to secure the mastery of the air and an invincible sea armada to get the command of the sea that America must undertake. In addition, she is to create a great army of 8,000,000 men.

"But while America is thus being organized militarily, it is the domestic front that needs to be as much powerfully organized, or reorganized in the cooperative sense to meet with the situation.

"The most needed in this respect is the people's economic living. If questioned whether or not the American people will be equal to this demand, my answer will be "Yes," and likewise will the people answer "Yes," I am confident. For if we lose our naval fleet and in addition those important bases which are to be used as footsteps for the enemy's counter-attack on us, the war will be lost to us. Though uninviting is such an eventuality, there is a possibility to overtake us because nobody is sure about what will take place in a war.

"If those important bases should fall into the Axis hands, they could establish practically an invincible position. Then, even if we should take up an all-out counter-offensive on them, the war would probably continue not for two more years but for three, five, or seven years, while an enormous amount of the Democracies' blood, money, and finally the Seven Seas would have been sacrificed."

EXHIBIT SHOWS RUG GOING TO GERMANY

Japan Travel Publicity Body Will Send Items to Decorate Japan Room

A Japan-Germany Cultural Exhibition was opened on Tuesday at the Mitsukoshi department store in Nihon-bashi, sponsored jointly by the Japan Travel Publicity Association and the Japan branch of the Travel Bureau of the German Railways.

This exhibition follows the presentation on April 14 of a silk rug, curtains and table cloths by the Japan Travel Publicity Association through the German Embassy in Japan to the Hermann Esser Travel Research Organization at Frankfurt am Main, which is under the personal supervision of Propaganda Vice-Minister Hermann Esser.

The articles presented, all outstanding examples of Japanese industrial arts, will be used to decorate the Japanese Room of the German organization. A few years ago that organization had established a Japanese Room in order to introduce Japanese travel activities and so that this room could be used by the Japanese as their club.

The silk rug presented to the organization and now on exhibit is about 17 feet long and 13 feet wide. It was designed by Seika Yamaga and has, on a "sun-colored" background, a design of the Heian period figured by flowers native to Japan. Through the courtesy of Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, the rug was woven at the company's mills in Hyogo, taking three years to complete.

The curtains, a set each for summer and winter, are about three and a half feet wide and 330 feet long. They were also designed by Mr. Yamaga and manufactured by the Kanegafuchi mills. One of the table cloths is round, being about 3 feet 2 inches in diameter, and the other is rectangular, being about 6 feet 4 inches long and 3 feet 2 inches wide. Both were designed and woven by Mr. Yamaga himself.

On the opening day, German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer accompanied by the Embassy staff visited the exhibit together with Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta. At the exhibition hall, they were received and shown around by Iwao Yokota of the Japan Travel Publicity Association.

The exhibition will continue until Sunday, April 25.

KWANGTUNG PUSHES PACIFICATION DRIVE

Reorganized Army Working Faithfully With Japan to Smash Chiangsters

On the momentous occasion of the third anniversary of the National Government's return to Nanking, a survey of Kwangtung Province reveals the proud position it occupies in the nation thanks to its remarkable progress in the military, political and cultural fields, reports Central Press Service.

Militarily, the province proudly points to the efficient organization of a number of divisions and independent brigades, which are being supervised by the Pacification Commission under orders from the Military Affairs Committee of the National Government.

After China's declaration of war on Britain and the United States, these troops advanced into the pacified area around Canton, and by the middle of February were operating in the eastern and western zones, as well as in the Chungshan and Swatow zones.

This was motivated by Kwangtung's spontaneous sense of duty and the recognition of its destiny as expressed by Chen Kuan-hsun, Divisional Commander of the Kwangtung army, who stated, "Since the Japanese Army is fighting today on the front-lines in the War of Greater East Asia, we must take charge of restoring peace and order on the Continent by participating in the war to annihilate Chungking."

With this in mind, the troops of Kwangtung are exerting themselves heart and soul today in training or mopping up Chungking remnants.

In the political field, Kwangtung Province has greatly simplified the governmental organs to meet wartime needs by systematizing the provincial administration and enlarging the powers of the governors. Under this unified plan, the province is at present carrying out a program for increasing production, and all inhabitants of the province are engaged, directly or indirectly, in vital activities, such as mining of coal or reclaiming of swamps and waste land.

Kwangtung Province has markedly intensified its cultural relationship with Japan, especially since China's entry into the war. Particularly noteworthy are the recreational and athletic meets being held increasingly between Chinese and Japanese youths. The cultural progress of the province is also being enhanced by many photographic and agricultural exhibitions which are being held from time to time.

Another outstanding feature is the work of the New Citizens' Movement, which is being directed by the Kwangtung branch of the Movement's headquarters inaugurated in Nanking in November last year. This movement is contributing greatly to the education of youths as capable leaders of New China. A school for the training of youth leaders will be opened here at the beginning of April.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

(Continued From Page 4)

lieve that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present Government through all these bitter years because of that friendship—exercising a patience and forebearance which would otherwise have been impossible."

Familiar words, are they not? Both Roosevelt and Churchill have expressed this sentiment for the German people time and again.

"We are not fighting the German people," they say. "We seek only the destruction of National Socialism."

Yes, the words quoted before are familiar; but the exact phraseology is neither Roosevelt's nor Churchill's. It is Woodrow Wilson's. Way back in 1917 an American President swore on a stack of bibles that there was no enmity towards the German people, but only towards their government; but when this government was destroyed, the justice-loving Allies, including Mr. Wilson's United States, shackled the German people with the infamous Treaty of Versailles, with back-breaking indemnities and with the crippling occupation of the Rhineland.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1943

Post-War Plans

While Australia moans about the growing strength of the Japanese Forces in the South Pacific, while Chungking wails for more help, while the British forces in India make fumbling, clumsy excuses to cover their drastic defeat on the Indo-Burmese border, the frustrated theorists in Washington and London continue to draw up plans for continuing and expanding Anglo-American tyranny in the so-called "post-war world."

The worn-out adage to the effect that "a barking dog has no bite" certainly is applicable to the mealy-mouthed barking dogs of Britain and the United States. The frightened little men in those countries are constantly getting together to hold futile conferences, drawing up grandiose "resolutions" proclaiming to an amused world what they propose to do when and if the current war turns out in their favor.

These Anglo-American propagandists are bitter determined to get revenge for the insult of having their warships sunk, their land forces routed, their military plans shattered. Theirs is a bitterness born of defeat, of an inability to have their own way about keeping the rest of the world enslaved, crushed, forever exploited.

So they talk about future "plans" and thump their chests about how they will "get even."

Their pompous chattering is amusing, to be sure; but at the same time, it must be remembered that these warped, twisted men are dangerous, just as maniacs are dangerous. It must be kept in mind that if true peace is to be assured, if real freedom is to be won, these men must be kept in hand, controlled so that they will never wreak the havoc they are capable of creating.

For centuries countless millions of people in East Asia and elsewhere have seen their own resources snatched from them, have watched the Anglo-Americans take away their God-given right to blaze the path of their own destiny, have watched the Americans and British swagger arrogantly in lands stolen or seized by force of guns and trickery.

Today, the Asiatics have risen; and with the help of understanding allies in Europe they are marching toward one glorious aim: freedom. In contrast to the Anglo-Americans who seek only to perpetuate their own ill-gotten gains, the Asiatics are fighting for a great and noble objective. And the people of East Asia will not, indeed, must not, rest until the day comes when each and every nation will be able to stand proudly as a full-fledged, fairly-treated member of a great and mutually prosperous family of nations. When that day comes, every race will have a vote, will have a say in the matters that are of vital concern to itself.

But for the present, the clarion call of Asia is fight: grim, determined, unrelenting. Solidly unified, with but one mind, one thought, one purpose—to crush the enemies of mankind, America and Britain.

Concretely, the situation boils down to this: Japan, as the first country in Asia to rise in arms against the Anglo-Americans, has staked life and death in the present struggle. There will be no turning back for Japan; the fight will be continued to the very end. China, torn asunder by the ruthless exploitation of Britain and the United States for decades, has hacked away the chains that bound it, has regained its sovereignty, its rights and interests. The newly-won freedom is too precious to be ever returned. Burma and the Philippines, too, have won back their birthright as Asiatic countries, and with independence in sight will not relent in the fight. Neither will Thailand, whose quick and whole-hearted response to the ideals for which Asia is fighting has added a stirring new page in the annals of Asia's battle for freedom. And the enthusiastic cooperation of the other component units in the Co-Prosperity Sphere has been too real, too sincere, ever to allow a compromise with the unholy forces of Anglo-American imperialism.

Out of this great union, forged together in the burning fires of justice, can come but one result: victory. Out of victory will arise a New Order, a fair deal for everyone. And in that New Order there will be no room for the vicious greed and despotism so fiercely advocated by the Anglo-Americans in their "post-war plans."

The Mounting Opposition Against Roosevelt

Formidable opposition seems to be developing in the United States against a fourth term for President Roosevelt, judging from recent reports. It is a pretty good indication of the growing conviction among the American masses that the President is failing with respect to the country's war efforts.

In a move obviously to elicit a definite commitment from the President as to whether he would seek a fourth term, Representative Noah M. Mason, Republican from Illinois, introduced a joint resolution in the Lower House of the American Congress a few days ago to amend the Constitution so that any President would be limited to two terms, or eight years. It will be interesting to see the fate of this resolution for if it is pigeonholed by any committee, then the deduction can be drawn that the powers that be in Congress are favorable to the idea of Roosevelt serving another four years in the White House. Or it can be put this way, the Democratic leaders in Congress feel that without Roosevelt there will be no chance for the party's victory in the elections in 1944.

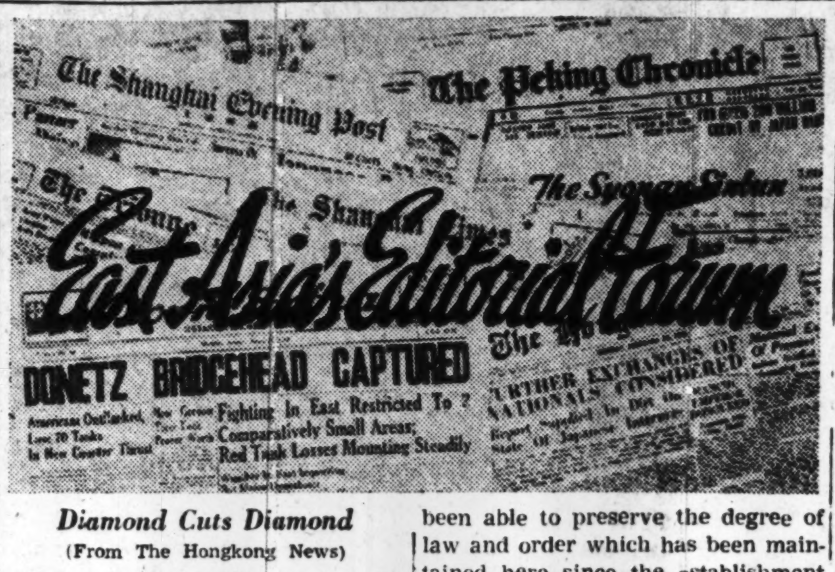
As has often been pointed out, President Roosevelt is once again playing his crafty game of making no commitments regarding a fourth term, while at the same time building up his political machine and executing a foreign policy that would, in his opinion, make it unavoidable for the American voters to reelect him. He is presently busy talking about a post-war world, which is sheer propaganda to impress himself upon the electorate. Astute politician that he is, Roosevelt knows that he must promote his chances long before the Democratic national convention which is scheduled to be held in July next year. According to the mechanics of the American political system, there are precinct clubs, district and state organizations, all of which figure in the selection of delegates to the national conventions where the presidential candidates of the Republican and the Democratic parties are nominated. And activities starting with the precinct clubs commence months before the national conventions. This is the reason why Roosevelt has already been quietly paving the way for his nomination next year.

With difficulties increasing in the United States out of the war, however, President Roosevelt will have a real battle on his hands to maintain his popularity. The food shortage that is now being experienced by Americans for the first time in their lives has caused a storm of complaint throughout the country. Even the New York Times, which is considered friendly to Roosevelt, said in its editorial on March 29: "When a shortage of meat and other foodstuffs develops throughout the nation, the public looks in vain for a full, or even reasonably adequate, official explanation. . . . It is unlikely that the government will make public an explanation that places any part of the blame on its own policies. But until the country has a fully well-rounded explanation of the causes and extent of the present food shortage it cannot have a correct idea of how that shortage can be minimized."

President Roosevelt's failure to take John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to task for his threat to call a strike of half a million coal miners is cause for considerable criticism of the President. His action thus far has been merely to appeal to Lewis and the coal operators to settle their dispute by collective bargaining, conciliation and final determination, if necessary by the National War Labor Board. Lewis has consented for the time being to continue negotiations for 30 days with the coal operators regarding their contract which expired on March 31 because he feels certain of victory. Any raise in wages decided will be retroactive to March 31.

President Roosevelt's failure to take strong action with Lewis—because of his large political following—was responsible for a stinging attack by the San Francisco Chronicle which said: "The President of the United States should not treat with Lewis or any other man who defies the government and utters threats against the safety of the nation." The paper then bitterly castigated the Roosevelt Administration declaring: "There is in Washington no clear, determined attack on any of the emergency problems facing this country—inflation, food, taxes, manpower, etc. There is no clear direction from the White House. . . . There must be a clarification of the hopelessly muddled Washington atmosphere or we shall lose the war on the fighting front by losing it on the home front."

Each day sees an increase in the restrictions on the much vaunted American way of living; the list of rationed foods which already includes canned fruits, vegetables, sugar, coffee, meat, canned fish, butter, cheese and cooking oils is getting bigger; and it will be no surprise if the American people give vent to their grievance by placing the blame entirely on President Roosevelt. That would be no mistake because the present war is solely of his making.



Diamond Cuts Diamond

(From The Hongkong News)

In the battle of wits which is developing between the United States and Britain over war aims and post-war designs, it is not surprising that more and more evidence is coming to light of the manner in which the two Anglo-Saxon cousins are endeavoring to counter each other's astuteness and craft in order to satisfy their own selfish interests. Having lost her prestige along with her strategic possessions in the East, in addition to her important bases in the western hemisphere which have been taken over by the United States ostensibly for defense purposes, Britain appears now to be in danger of losing complete face as a result of American ambitions to supplant her previous position as a dominating world power.

The United States, on the other hand, is not so sure of what other plans John Bull may have up his sleeves to cheat Uncle Sam of his long-cherished desire for world leadership. When the Japanese Forces swept through the Pacific and took over British and American possessions in their forceful and conquering offensive, the Anglo-Saxon Powers were for the moment completely confounded. Astute Americanism, however, soon realized that Britain was now completely dependent on the United States to prevent the British Empire from being totally disintegrated. Here was opportunity, indeed, for the fulfilment of American dreams of world supremacy. Slowly, but surely, the weight of American dollar diplomacy wormed its way into a dictatorial position in which Britain had perforce to acquiesce in order to obtain for herself the necessary war materials and fighting men in order to save herself from being utterly defeated.

Downing Street, of course, quickly gauged what the United States was out to obtain. In the midst of much eulogizing and loud voiced expressions of unity in their war efforts, Britain set about preparing counter-measures to offset the American designs. And now this competition has ripened into tense diplomatic rivalry which both countries are finding very difficult to conceal from the outside world. As a result, their allies in the anti-Axis camp have come to the conclusion that they can no longer depend on Anglo-American public utterances to bring about an equitable settlement after the war. The Soviet Union has now recognized her own position in this diplomatic imbroglio. Having borne the entire brunt of the fighting on the eastern front on fond hopes that Britain and the United States would launch a second front offensive in western Europe, she is now aware how futile are such hopes. Weighing the situation correctly, she has now made her own independent demands on Poland and a new hurdle has been created for Britain and the United States in view of their previous promises to the exiled Polish Government of complete territorial integrity for Poland.

Similar reactions to Anglo-Saxon diplomacy have made themselves apparent in Chungking, where hopes of receiving any substantial aid from Britain and the United States are fast being dispelled. It will not be surprising to find, if the present trend of events continues in the Anglo-Saxon diplomatic camp, that Britain and the United States will soon find themselves bereft of all their supporters. The ideals and principles for which the Axis Powers are fighting are now being more readily assimilated and understood. It is recognized that there are no selfish motives behind these aims. That recognition will have an important bearing on the ultimate victory for the Axis Powers and the success of their New Orders in the West and the East.

Law and Order

(From The Syonan Simbun)

It is a matter for congratulation that the authorities in Shonan have been able to preserve the degree of law and order which has been maintained here since the establishment of the new regime. True there have been isolated cases here and there of impudent robberies and other acts of lawlessness, but all things considered, the incidence of crime may be said to compare very favorably to conditions prevailing on this island before the war.

Much credit is due to the police department and to the auxiliary police organization for this satisfactory state of affairs, and also to the populace generally, all of whom are showing a keen desire to cooperate with the authorities by doing all they could to rid the community of all lawless elements.

In the rural areas today, auxiliary policemen are rendering valuable service, and a word of praise is due them for the pains with which they are discharging an onerous duty. Petty thievery in the rural areas is being kept well in check as a result of the endeavors of the auxiliary police.

That the authorities are cognizant of what is being done by the auxiliary police to maintain law and order cannot be gainsaid, and meritorious conduct will doubtless bring its own reward. Meanwhile the people themselves should not slacken in their efforts to cooperate with the regular police as well as the auxiliary organization in bringing to their notice the presence in their respective localities of any lawless elements. In this way much good might be done to maintain and improve the grip on crime now evident in Shonan.

The safety with which law-abiding citizens are able to go about at night, when returning to their homes in the rural areas after attending late engagements, is striking proof of the effectiveness of salutary measures taken against wrongdoers who have been brought to book. This state of affairs is worthy of note, for it is desirable to give credit where it is due, so that those who are keeping vigil night and day on city streets and rural byways, to run to earth people who attempt to transgress the law and disturb public safety may know that their efforts are being appreciated by the public generally.

All members of the community may appreciate what is being achieved today in the preservation of their lives and property in Shonan. The amount of crime in a city reflects in favor of or against, as the case may be, the character of the community as a whole and it should therefore be the pride of all good citizens to help maintain a clean crime record in this fair city.

Roosevelt and Wilson—A Parallel

(From the Noon Extra)

What Roosevelt told Congress recently he had told them and the American people time and time again. Freedom, democracy, self-determination for all peoples, a just peace, a harmonious world, no punishment of the innocent peoples of the enemy nations, in short, peace, justice, opportunity and prosperity for everyone everywhere in the world. That, said the President, is what the United States is fighting for.

"We have no selfish ends to serve," said the President. "We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and freedom of the nation can make them."

The foregoing words sound like they came from Roosevelt but they did not. They were spoken by another American President, the late unlamented Woodrow Wilson, when he appeared in Congress on April 2, 1917, to ask for a declaration of war on Germany.

Roosevelt, too, has spoken in a similar vein—not once, but many times. That is why it can be said that it is the same old story with a slightly different tune. It's always the war to make the world a decent place for all peoples to live in, the war to make the world safe for democracy, the war to end wars. But when the great champions of freedom, democracy win, the world goes to hell, and 25 years later another world war has to be fought.

"We are, let me say, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to be-

(Continued on Page 3)

FOE'S AFRICAN VENTURE NOT PROGRESSING WELL

German Army Injects Enduring Values Into Men

By
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BENARY

So far the African adventure has failed to fulfil the hopes of the American public. The "Walk" through Morocco and Algeria that had begun so happily came to a sudden end in Tunisia. German machine-guns flashed. German Stuka bombs exploded. Things came to a standstill for one month, two months, nearly three months. Our enemies consoled themselves by trying to believe that things would improve when the rains stopped, when reinforcements arrived and so on and so forth but the "wicked Germans" had no time to wait. They took the offensive. They defeated the all to confident and repulsed them from the plains to the mountains with heavy losses of prisoners, arms and military stores.

American war correspondents were faced with the problem of having to explain this to their readers. How to explain this disappointment to the parents, women and friends at home? A brilliant idea dawned upon them: "The fault is not ours, it is not that of our generals, nor of our troops, but rather of the mysterious country we have marched into. The desert, the rocky desert. We did not know what it was like. We were not up to its tricks. The Germans, however, are acquainted with it. They have been waging war in those regions for quite a while, i.e. they have had time to adjust their lives and methods of fighting in it, they have learned to avoid its danger and to make use of its advantages. It is not surprising that we had to furl our sails since we had no experience in the desert warfare. When, however. . . . ," and at this point they ended their report with promises of a sudden change. We do not know their meager excuses, their strategic rambling.

Turned Out Differently

We should like to remind them of the ironical remarks with which their British colleagues greeted the German African corps when it landed in Lybia. They likewise spoke of "experience in the desert." They claimed this for themselves and their own troops, the tried colonial soldiers, and from this they concluded that there would be a quick victory over the Germans who lacked their experience. Things turned out differently, however. The British have had to take any number of hard knocks from the greenhorns and have had to change their own system of desert warfare in more ways than one.

The fates of war are a curious thing. They are not recipes according to which a draught of victory can be brewed. They are not a pattern, suited to every occasion which one must simply follow in order to ensure success. The African campaign shows that you may have this pattern and still lose ground. The German soldier therefore pays attention to the changes of fortune and has always taken them seriously, not only in peace when he sees in them the only test for the value of technical and tactical innovations and for the degree of his own training, but also in war where only the rapid exploitation of any technical change makes it impossible for any defects not to affect the general situation.

The High Command of the German army was exemplary in this respect during the first World War, for during the last two years it supervised and revised the fighting and training regulations and transmitted them to the training officers and subordinate commanders and leaders. Nor are things handled differently in the Greater German army today and great store is set by the fact that experienced officers and subalterns are always available for the purpose of training reserves.

Thus among those men who train young officers and try to fill them with their own enthusiasm there are a number of men who have the Knight's Cross. But these men and those who like them have leading positions as the military trainers of youth do not look upon this training as an imitation of but rather as a preparation for war. What they want is not so much to develop the strategic and tactical side but rather inject enduring values into the men, the military bearing of the seasoned soldier and to have that skilful leadership which was tested in hundreds of battles passed on by youth as a ball from generation to generation.

They know that the man who has these enduring values will achieve his end in situations for which there is no recipe in this own book of experience as in the case of Rommel when he changed over from the European to the African theater of war. If both are missing either from lack of military tradition or lack of skill on the part of the leaders, the greatest store of war experience with whatever diligence it may have been collected will remain sterile and may even prove to be a hindrance and a stumbling block. The Axis forces therefore believe they can look on calmly while their American opponents try to gather experience in desert warfare.

They are sure that the Americans despite all their efforts will not in the near future be able to acquire that military bearing and skill in military leadership which distinguishes the German grenadiers, and wireless operators, the leaders and subordinate commanders. The Germans, in the meanwhile, will not remain inactive and look upon the price they have had to pay for their experience in desert warfare as lost. They will, on the contrary, improve as they go long, so that at the next meeting with their opponents from beyond the seas they will deal out even sharper blows.

PERMANENT PEACE WILL RESULT FROM CREATION OF AXIS BLOCS

Review of War Developments Presents Clear Picture of Superiority of Japan, Germany, Italy

By MICHIKAZU MATSUDA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

The beginning of the present global war dates back to the Polish crisis of September 3, 1939 when Britain and France started war on Germany. For the next two years the fighting was limited to Europe's western front where German blitzkrieg startled the world. Only Britain miraculously survived the pressure of the German war machine. Later the Soviet-German relations became strained to a point where a showdown was inevitable. After much parley war broke out between these two countries in June 1941, almost two years after the war in Poland. Until then the world had prepared to meet a sudden end of the war but this new turn in the situation foreshadowed a long struggle. Contrary to the speculation of an early collapse of the Soviet Union by most observers the Soviets put up a surprisingly stubborn resistance. As the cold weather set in, "General Winter" favored the Soviet armies. But in the summer of the following year the Germans again advanced with the renewal of offensive. It was on December 8 of this year that Japan declared war on the United States and Britain.

For several years Japan had been sending expeditionary forces into China against the Chiang Kai-shek regime. In these years the Anglo-American powers had steadily oppressed Japan and threatened her very existence. It was climaxed by Japan's momentous decision, a declaration of war against these oppressors. The war was then divided into two theaters, the Pacific and Europe.

Enemy Fleet Reduced

The scale of Japanese operations in the Pacific was unparalleled in history. At the outset of hostilities the enemy bases at Pearl Harbor and Midway were attacked. With the main force of the enemy's Pacific fleet largely reduced the American naval strategy against Japan was completely smashed. As a result, the United States has been forestalled from attempting any large-scale attack either from the sea or from the air. These raids were followed up with other systematic attacks on Hongkong, Malaya and the Philippines for the purpose of gaining bases in the south. And with French Indo-China and Thailand joint defense and military alliances were concluded. The campaign of our forces within a half year period was successful beyond anticipation and it paved the road for Japan's realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Properity Sphere.

At the time of German-Soviet hostilities I noted that this change in the military situation would decide the outcome of the war. Already it has developed into one of the greatest land battles of the war. Its significance is similar to that of long naval warfare in the South Pacific. Therefore, Germany must make full preparation for a sustained war to achieve the ultimate war aim, the establishment of a new order in Europe.

The Anglo-American propagandists have persisted in their allegation that the Axis are aggressor nations with a design of world conquest and that unless this menace is completely destroyed peace and order will not be restored to the world. Even Roosevelt, fearing that the United States might fall victim to the Axis made the famous "quarantine speech" in which he stressed that National Socialism and Fascism must be totally defeated. This declaration was made before American entry into the war although in reality her intervention on the side of England was just short of actual participation. The motive, of course, was the maintenance of Anglo-American world domination and their cry for world peace is nothing more than peace for the Anglo-Saxons. This is more clearly evident in the Anglo-American war and post-war peace aims outlined by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt in the so-called "Atlantic Charter" of August 14, 1941.

Failed to Function

After World War I, the League of Nations was organized for the preservation of world peace but its failure to function has again resulted in another world conflict. Consequently, the Axis Powers have planned the creation of blocs in which the leading nations will insure permanent peace in each sphere. As stipulated in the Tripartite Pact signed in Berlin on September 27, 1940, Japan will take the leadership in East Asia while Germany and Italy hold similar privileges in Europe. Both Britain and America are striving to prevent the formation of this new order and save the old order and their world supremacy. Therefore it is only natural that their war aims cannot be clarified.

Even between Britain and the United States there are differences of ideals. In the British House of Commons, demands for an outline of war aims have been brought up frequently but its discussion had always been eluded by Prime Minister Churchill. Churchill has even criticized the active attention given to war aims in the United States by stating that the immediate effort should be concentrated on winning the war. Thus post-war problems should be left until after the war. This does not stand to reason as they would have no cause to fight. Even the Atlantic Charter was a source of hostile criticism in the United States. Especially men like Wendell Willkie have given very outspoken opinions regarding the future of the British Empire.

In the United States, an international organization to succeed the League of Nations is being contemplated. Such suggestions as preservation of world peace by the leading Powers, formation of an international police force or military expansion of great Powers have been considered. Fundamentally, these suggestions are similar to the Axis program of dividing the world into blocs. It proves that there is no great difference in human ideal. Britain, therefore, cannot continue to remain indifferent to post-war problems.

Passed Second Winter

On the Eastern front, the war between Germany and the Soviet Union has passed through its second winter. The Soviet offensive this winter was on a scale beyond expectation. At this opportune moment when the Soviets were successfully launching their counter-offensive the Anglo-American powers held a conference at Casablanca on January 14, lasting ten days. At the conference were President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Army, Navy, Air and Production chiefs of both nations. From this it will be surmised that military as well as other problems relating to the war were discussed.

Although the American and British presses, in commenting on the result of this conference have criticized that the French West African problems had not been solved and that the Allied Supreme War Council had not been established, the general opinion is that effective control of the Axis submarine menace, more aid to the Soviet Union, the second front in Europe and especially future propaganda methods were agreed upon. Churchill's stop-over in Turkey and Roosevelt's meeting with President Vargas of Brazil in Natal are considerd a part of the Anglo-American propaganda stunt.

The main concern of Germany today, of course, is the war on the Eastern front. It must be recognized that the outcome of the battle on this front is all important to the Axis as it will have great effect on the international situation. The German strategy at the moment is to readjust its line and prepare for the big push in the spring. The firm determination of Germany in the war against the Soviet Union is reaffirmed in the special message of Fuehrer Hitler read by the Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels on January 30, the Tenth Anniversary of the rise of the Third Reich and in the speeches of other ministers.

This expression of German resolution was immediately translated into action and all human and material resources were called into the war effort. What effect this will have on the situation is a question of the future but particular attention is given by the neutral countries as to how much war equipment Germany can mass on this front to launch her coming spring offensive. How the war in the Pacific and Europe will influence the international situation merits careful attention.

Fruits of Wisdom

What gift has Providence bestowed on man that is so dear to him as his children?—Cicero.

* * *

There is a deity within us who breathes that divine fire by which we are animated.—Ovid.

* * *

Provided we look to and satisfy our consciences, no matter for opinion; let me deserve well though I hear ill.—Seneca.